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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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JUSTICE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUDAPEST

AU171918 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 May 87 p 1

[MTI report: "Lajos Czinege's Festive Speech -- Conference of the Socialist Countries' Justice Ministers"]

[Text] The ninth consultative conference of the socialist countries' justice ministers began in Budapest on 12 May with the participation of justice ministers of 17 countries, with several countries of socialist orientation among them.

Justice Minister Dr Imre Markoja, head of the Hungarian delegation, opened the conference. Present at the opening were the delegates from Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cambodia, Cuba, Laos, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, Mozambique, the GDR, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam. Also present were Peter Varga, head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Dr Jeno Szilbereky, chairman of the Supreme Court; Supreme Attorney Dr Karoly Szijarto, and other leading Hungarian legal figures.

At the opening meeting, Deputy Premier Lajos Czinege gave a festive speech on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. He pointed out that the conference was taking place at a time of determining importance for the countries and people of socialist construction.

"In Hungary," Lajos Czinege stressed, "the 13th MSZMP Congress reaffirmed our guideline of decades which regards the further developing of socialist democracy, political and economic system, and of its institutions, as well as the further development of the reform process, as preconditions for our further progress."

As for the tasks ahead, Czinege pointed out our desire to accelerate the democratization process of the entire society and increase the more genuine and active cooperation of the citizens in public affairs. We should keep the development of the activity carried out by the elected bodies of people's representation on the agenda.

"While we are trying to deepen and broaden the socialist democracy," Czinege pointed out, "we must also be aware of the greater need for order and discipline in all the areas of life. This is all the more so since order and discipline are indispensable component parts of democracy. We know that we have to shape first of all our interest relations so they enforce disciplined work and behavior and make them dignified. The supervisory and order-creating forces of the society and of smaller communities, as well as the state and legal means, should join in this endeavor."

Czinege then spoke about the modernization of the domestic mechanism of economic management and about the activity aimed at creating more efficient and economical conditions for the activity in non-productive areas. All this is needed, he said, because a bureaucratic overregulation and a rigid and complex state machinery has developed which puts greater burdens on the economy than necessary and tolerable.

Then, on behalf of the delegates participating in the conference, Bulgarian Justice Minister Svetla Dascalova thanked the Hungarian justice administration for organizing the conference in Budapest.

On behalf of the Hungarian delegation, Dr Gyula Borics, state secretary of the Justice Ministry, gave a lecture in which he mentioned the fact that, in the spring of 1985, the 13th MSZMP Congress determined the political, social, and economic tasks ahead for the following 5 years. The essence of these tasks is the need to maintain and further develop our socialist achievements, continue the economic reform policy which we began in 1968, and advance on the road of democratization of our society and of perfecting our political system.

In connection with the further development of our socialist legal system, Borics said that in the past we also tried constantly to perfect the legal regulation of our economy. At the same time -- and in addition to this -- the political and state leadership is dealing increasingly more profoundly and actively with other important social-political issues and with various social problems too.

At the 3-day conference, the participants will deal on 14 May with the second main point on the agenda, namely with issues related to legal political aspects of legislation as well as the principles and practical and methodological experiences of legislature and regulation preparation.

Delegation Heads Meet

LD141836 Budapest MTI in English 1334 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met the heads of delegations attending the 9th consultative conference of the justice ministers of the socialist countries in the Parliament Building on Thursday. The meeting was attended by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Justice Minister Imre Markoja, head of the Hungarian delegation.

CONFERENCE ON CAPITALIST STATES ECONOMY OPENS IN SOFIA

AU191752 Sofia BTA in English 1508 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA) -- A theoretical conference was opened here today on the new phenomena and tendencies in the international economic relations of the capitalist states. It marks the beginning of the 22nd session of the Commission for Multilateral Cooperation of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries in Studying Modern Capitalism.

Scientists of the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria will discuss topical issues of international division of labour, foreign trade and credit and monetary relations. Special attention will be paid to techno-scientific revolution as an important factor for promoting economic cooperation among the states of different social orders.

The participants in the conference will also analyze the difficulties in the exchange of techno-scientific knowledge and experience between the East and the West. They stressed the necessity of seeking new possibilities for closer economic communication among all states on which the consolidation of trust in the world and the decreasing of the tension of a thermonuclear war greatly depends.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PERMANENT COMMISSIONS CONVENE

AU201621 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 20 (ATA) -- The permanent commissions of the People's Assembly reviewed significant problems recently, relating to the further enlivening of the activity of the power organs and those of economy for the implementation of the historical decisions of the 9th congress of the party and the valuable instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The Commission of Agriculture, presided over by its chairman, Comrade Ahmet Osja, listened to report submitted by the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, on the implementation of the decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the respective decision of the Council of Ministers on building and administering irrigation and drainage projects. It dwelt especially on the measures adopted for the irrigation season of this year, to ensure the realization of the plans of agricultural and livestock production on the basis of the tasks set by the 9th congress of the party and the 3rd plenum of the CC of the party. The Commission of Industry analyzed in its meeting presided over by Comrade Llazar Koka, chairman of this commission, the work done for turning out mass consumer goods and exploiting as much as possible the technological wastes as well. The minister of light industry, Vito Kapo, and cadres of the Ministry of Industry and Mining and the general department of the engineering industry report at the meeting. The Commission of Construction-Communication-PTT [Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones], presided over by Comrade Zenel Hysa convened as well. It discussed on the work done and the measures adopted for constant improvement of the quality and culture in the post services. The participants evaluated the progress made on the expansion of this service and the uplift of the PTT services' level.

In its meeting, presided over by Comrade Manzhar Binaj and attended by minister of home trade, Osman Murati; the minister of foodstuff industry, Jovan Bardhi, and leading cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Commission of Trade discussed on the measures adopted in the spirit of the tasks set by the 9th congress and the 2d, 3d plenums of the CC of the party for taking on time, and without damages all the agricultural and livestock products and for their industrial processing. Under the direction of Comrades Dhimiter Dhora and Ylli Popa the Commissions of Art and Culture and of Health-Public Services analyzed these days significant problems relating to translating into life the laws passed by the first session of the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly and the tasks set forth at the 3d plenum of the CC of the party, in the context of implementing the decisions of the 9th Congress. The minister of education, Skender Gjinushi, the minister of health, Ahmet Kamberi, reported at the meeting. The meetings of the commissions were attended also by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Comrade Petro Dode; the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, and other comrades.

KAPLLANI RECEIVES VISITING SEISMOLOGISTS

AU201620 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 20 May 87

[Spelling of non-Albanian names as received]

[Text] Tirana, May 20 (ATA) -- The vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, received the representatives of PNUD [United Nations Development Program], Ronald Reifenrath; of UNESCO, Dr. Badaoni Rounhab; and UNDRO [Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator], Dr. Ludovik van Essche, who attend the proceedings of the second session of the Coordinated Permanent Commission on lessening the seismic dangers in the Balkan region and had a warm and friendly talk with them.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR MARSHAL KULIKOV, GEN GRIBKOV

AU201705 Sofia BTA in English 1644 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the commander in chief and the chief of staff of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States, Marshal Viktor Kulikov and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov.

During the talk, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, they discussed questions of the consolidation of the unity and unity of action of the fraternal armies.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense, attended the meeting. Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States at the Bulgarian National Army, also attended the meeting.

Army Leaders Depart

AU210850 [Editorial report] SOFIA DOMESTIC SERVICE in Bulgarian at 0800 GMT on 21 May carries a report on the departure of Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, from Sofia on 21 May.

"Guests were seen off at Sofia Airport by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; by heads of department of the BPC Central Committee; deputy ministers of defense, and by high-ranking officers of the Bulgarian Army and Navy. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, and Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces with the Bulgarian People's Army, were also among those present at the airport."

MLADENOV PRESENTED 'HIGH SOVIET ORDER' IN SOFIA

AU201323 Sofia BTA in English 1114 GMT 20 May 87

["High Soviet Order to Petur Mladenov" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr Leonid Grekov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bulgaria, presented Mr Petur Maldenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, with the "Red Banner of Labour" Order with which he has been awarded for his service to consolidating the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria and in connection with his 50th birthday anniversary.

In their speeches at the ceremony Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Leonid Grekov stressed the constant progress of the bilateral relations and their comprehensive nature and the contribution of the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov and of the Soviet party leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev to promoting bilateral cooperation in the interests of the two peoples, the socialist community and peace in the world.

PARTY DAILY COMMENDS ZHIVKOV-GORBACHEV TALK

AU191919 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Strategy of Comprehensive Coming Together"]

[Text] Every new meeting between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is of exceptional significance in further strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, and between our countries and nations. We are fully justified in assuming that the broad exchange of opinions between the BCP and CPSU leaders which took place in Moscow, where Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a short stopover en route from China to Bulgaria, will contribute to further strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet unity, cohesion, and the comprehensive coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

During the talks in Moscow many issues have been discussed which related to consolidating the positions of world socialism and to the struggle of all progressive and peace-loving forces to remove the nuclear threat hovering over mankind. The USSR proposals to liquidate the nuclear arsenals in several stages, and construct a reliable and comprehensive system of international security are being greeted throughout the world as lifesaving initiatives, all of which lead toward improving the global political climate and restoring the spirit of detente in international life. The peace-loving initiatives of the other fraternal socialist countries, including the proposal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to turn the Balkans into a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons and a region of broad ecological cooperation, are also of great importance.

At the Moscow summit talks special importance was again devoted to improving the forms of cooperation, and elevating economic and scientific-technical production sharing in leading production spheres to a new qualitative level. The setting up of the first joint Bulgarian-Soviet scientific-production trusts allows efficient and rational use of the accumulated potential of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, and strengthens socialist economic integration. The importance of consistently implementing the Long-Term Program on Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR Until the Year 2000 increases in the process of coordinating the two countries' economic policy and jointly working out the strategy of further strengthening national economy relations between the two countries.

The BCP and CPSU have a common approach toward the great socioeconomic transformations taking place in Bulgaria and the USSR in putting into effect the decisions of the BCP and CPSU Congresses. According to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the main acting force -- the people's masses -- are ever more actively joining the process of qualitatively renewing all areas of social life. Comrade Todor Zhivkov has noted that the goals and principles of the fundamental changes in USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria coincide. Our country's working people warmly greet and approve the course of the 27th CPSU Congress for an acceleration of the socioeconomic development, as well as the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian public greet the results of the meeting of our first party leaders in Moscow with great satisfaction and approval. We are convinced that this new manifestation of the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and our unity of thought and action serves the interests of the Bulgarian and Soviet nations, and the cause of world socialism and peace.

ZHIVKOV MEETS DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU201930 Soafia BTA in English 1819 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the parliamentary delegation of the DPRK headed by Mr. Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, which is currently on a visit to this country.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov assessed highly the results of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the DPRK and expressed conviction that the widening of the parliamentary relations will promote the consolidation of the friendship between the two peoples. He briefed the guests on the main moments of the socio-economic development of this country and on the process of restructuring in all spheres of life under way in this country.

The leader of the parliamentary delegation informed of the successes of the DPRK in the fulfillment of the Third 7 Year Plan period.

The two sides discussed a number of international issues and more concretely the policy of Bulgaria in the region of the Balkans and the efforts of the DPRK for lessening of the tension in the Korean peninsula. Mr. Yang Hyong-sop said that the DPRK greets Bulgaria's policy for consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the Balkan countries, for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

It was stressed that Bulgaria and the DPRK support the Soviet initiatives for elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives for strengthening of the security in the region of Asia and the Pacific.

FURTHER ON FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

AU161754 Sofia BTA in English 1917 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA) -- For a second day now, the delegates to the Tenth Congress of the Fatherland Front have been busy discussing the organization's work so far and its future tasks in compliance with the BCP strategic line of qualitatively new growth rates in all spheres of life.

In a spirit of candid self-criticism, the delegates analyse the root causes of the unsolved problems and seek the most efficient forms, methods and means to take some primary organisations out of the stalemate. Examples were produced of formality and red tape, of difficulties raised to primary organisations by declining their requests, by procrastinating the solution of individual questions on the part of economic and state authorities.

An emphasis was laid on the need for work to be taken as closely as possible to the people. It is recommended to break resolutely with endless meetings and paperwork.

The delegates suggest measures for the Fatherland Front to involve the population more comprehensively in the formation and functioning of its environment. In keeping with the Consultation With the People Act, referendums should be organised on particularly important questions of urban development. This afternoon the Fatherland Congress continued its work in sections.

The participants discussed the role of the Fatherland Front in the socioeconomic development of the country and in environment protection, the contribution of the organizations to the further promotion of socialist democracy and people's self-government, the ideological education work of the organization and the prospects of its development.

They noted the ever more active work of the primary organizations in the elucidation of the socioeconomic programmes and stressed the new responsibilities of the members of the Fatherland Front in the mass-scale promotion of enterprise and creativity. The Fatherland Front can and should influence the drafting and the implementation of the plans of the production units. Emphasis was laid on the problems of environment protection in the conditions of accelerated industrialization. The public is called to exercise strict control over types of production and activities incompatible with ecological norms.

The Fatherland Front has always been concerned with the government of the country at all levels. It is the Fatherland Front that draws the widest strata of the population in the solution of problems of national and local significance. As a most popular social support of the people's rule, the Fatherland Front organizations are an active factor in the promotion of socialist democracy. In order to respond to the reconstruction taking place in the country, the Fatherland Front should encourage self-management including in its own work, it should find the most adequate road by which the primary organizations should establish themselves as a manager of their territory and a spokesman of public opinion.

It was stressed that today, when the reconstruction is underway and when it is necessary to adopt a new way of thinking, it is impossible to progress without raising and strengthening national self-awareness.

Today too, the foreign guests of the congress continued to deliver greetings addresses.

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE TU CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU151844 Sofia BTA in English 1813 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA) -- The Eighth Conference of the TUI [Trade Union International] of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur workers ended with the adoption of an appeal for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the trade union workers in these branches. The conference was held from May 11 through 15 in Sofia and it was attended by 150 representatives of more than 70 countries.

The discussions centered on the problem of speeding up techno-scientific progress and its influence on employment and the socio-economic situation of the workers, on their qualification, professional training and professional reorientation.

The conference also adopted a resolution for peace, disarmament and economic security in which its participants called their colleagues to participate actively in the world campaign "The Working People and the Trade Unions -- for Peace and Labour" and expressed support for the convening of a world conference on the problems of economic security. They express unanimous support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Today the members of the leadership of the international trade union organization were received by Mr Peter Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT 'NEXT MONTH'

LD201753 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- Chinese Premier and Acting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Zhao Ziyang is due to pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government and Communist Party Central Committee next month.

TRAVNICEK LEADS DELEGATION TO PRC 20 MAY

LD201328 Prague CTK in English 1222 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, led by Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek, left here today for China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

"This visit, the first of a Czechoslovak National Front delegation at this level after a long time reciprocates the visit of a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to Czechoslovakia. We consider it a contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the nations of Czechoslovakia and China," Tomas Travnicek told CTK before the departure.

He pointed out that the Czechoslovak delegation wants to exchange experience with Chinese partners from the activity of the two organizations and discuss the possibilities of further development of bilateral cooperation.

"The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which associates political parties, mass organizations and representatives of various nationalities and Chinese living abroad, has a significant place in the political and public life of China. At a time when significant changes are taking place in both Czechoslovakia and China, the exchange of views between the two organizations is of utmost usefulness," Tomas Travnicek stressed.

DRA'S WAKIL MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD201358 Prague CTK in English 1254 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil described the results of his talks with Czechoslovak Representatives as excellent, at a meeting with Czechoslovak journalists before his departure from Czechoslovakia today.

Czechoslovak-Afghan relations have a rich, 50-year old tradition. Our cooperation gained new dimensions and quality after the victory of the national and democratic revolution in April 1978. Czechoslovakia is Afghanistan's second largest foreign partner in economic and trade relations, after the Soviet Union, Abdol Wakil said.

My talks with Czechoslovak President and Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak, Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and other Czechoslovak representatives reaffirmed the interest in strengthening contacts between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, in the extension of cooperation between the two states in all spheres. My talks also reflected the identity of views on the present international political situation as well as on solving various regional questions, including the situation around Afghanistan, Abdol Wakil said.

Speaking about the possibilities of solving the tension around Afghanistan, the Afghan foreign minister emphasized that a basic prerequisite is to halt foreign interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. We expect that the Governments of Pakistan and the United States will show sufficient goodwill at the Geneva talks so that solution is in the interest of strengthening peace in the world could be achieved, Abdol Wakil said.

The basis is the respecting of sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan. We are optimists and believe that especially the initiatives of our party and government, expressed in the policy of national reconciliation, will bring the talks, held under the aegis of the United Nations for five years, to a favourable solution of problems around Afghanistan, he added.

The policy of national reconciliation has been received with enthusiasm by the whole Afghan nation. Its immediate result is that as many as 21,000 members of the armed opposition have laid down their arms and more than 50,000 refugees have returned home from Iran and Pakistan. They had difficulties with their return and it is now our duty to ensure them work, shelter, food and everything so that they could again fully join the life of the country.

The policy of national reconciliation has also been positively reflected in the whole atmosphere of construction of a new society in Afghanistan, bringing a real hope for ending the undeclared war and halting the fratricidal struggle, Abdol Wakil said.

The policy of national reconciliation has met with a very positive response also abroad. A number of countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, Islamic states and of course the socialist countries have voiced support to our effort. We appreciate the solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with which I met at all my talks during my four-day visit to Czechoslovakia. I am convinced that our friendship will further extend and cooperation develop to the benefit of the nations of the two countries, the Afghan foreign minister emphasized in conclusion.

Chnoupek at Airport

LD201608 Prague CTK in English 1506 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil ended a three-day official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Poland today.

He was seen off at the airport by his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

STROUGAL RECEIVES THAI FOREIGN MINISTER 20 MAY

LD202146 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed in detail possibilities of the development of political, economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries and stressed the necessity to purposefully improve its standard.

They also noted Czechoslovakia could help industrialize Thailand in return for imports of raw materials and other products that would enrich Czechoslovakia's domestic market.

Both sides agreed there are favourable conditions for setting up fruitful ties in the scientific technical sphere and for exchange of cultural values.

Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD202338 Prague CTK in English 2018 GMT 20 May 87

[TGext] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- The key task is to end the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here tonight.

At a dinner he gave for his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila, Minister Chnoupek said Czechoslovakia pins its hopes for progress to be reached in disarmament processes on the new generous Soviet proposals to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister voiced Czechoslovakia's full support for the Soviet Union's realistic proposals contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's address at Vladivostok in July 1986 which, he said, represented a constructive concept of building a regional security system.

Thai Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said his country realizes the importance of the Czechoslovak Government's initiatives concerning arms control and disarmament, and stressed that Thailand would fully support all constructive steps in this sphere that would lead to the easing of tension and creating a peaceful environment for the life of all mankind.

STROUGAL RECEIVES VISITING SYRIAN DELEGATION

LD202009 Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today a delegation of the Syrian People's Council, led by its Speaker Mahmud al-Zubi.

Lubomir Strougal pointed out the positive development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and stressed Czechoslovakia's interest in their further development.

He said there exist conditions for the expansion of mutual cooperation in the economic sphere, as well as in the field of culture, education, health care, sport and information.

Talks With Austrian Banker

LD202346 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Wednesday General Manager of the Austrian Creditanstalt Bank Hannes Androsch to exchange views on the possibilities of the expansion and deepening of bilateral relations.

The Czechoslovak prime minister informed the Austrian guest about the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the process of democratization in Czechoslovakia, and pointed out that the implementation of these intentions will be reflected also in Czechoslovakia's greater integration in the world division of labour.

The two representatives expressed their views on several points concerning the expansion of economic, financial, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac.

STROUGAL DEPARTS ON 3-DAY VISIT TO CYPRUS

LD210931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal left Prague by air this morning for a 3-day official friendly visit to the Republic of Cyprus. During his stay he will have talks with Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, with representatives of the Parliament and with the mayor of Nicosia. The purpose of the visit is the comprehensive broadening and deepening of political, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries, and strengthening the traditional friendship of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Cyprus.

Members of the entourage of the federal premier are: Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jan Garcar, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Ladislav Skerik, ambassador of Czechoslovakia in the Republic of Cyprus.

Lubomir Strougal was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy federal premier; Ladislav Gerle, Pavol Hrivnak, Ksrol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, and Miroslav Toman, deputy federal premiers; Vratislav Vajnar, federal interior minister; and Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy national defense minister.

GERLE CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD202055 Prague CTK in English 1606 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Paris, May 20 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle met here today French Minister of Industry, Communications and Tourism Alain Madelin to discuss higher forms of industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The two representatives agreed that it is necessary to devote greater attention to technological cooperation between French and Czechoslovak enterprises, transfer of technologies and to cooperation at third markets.

Alain Madelin accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia.

Ladislav Gerle inspected today the Acma Robotique enterprise, one of the main factories of the Renault subsidiary -- Renault Automation, which produces 400 industrial robots annually. Renault Automation cooperates with Czechoslovakia in the production of Avia Lorries.

The Czechoslovak delegation visited then the town of Saint-Arnoult-des-bois to confer with representatives of the gas company Gaz de France.

Meets Entrepreneurs, Departs

LD210004 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Paris May 20 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle ended today his five-day official working visit to France which took place at the invitation of the French Minister of Industry, Communications and Tourism Alain Madelin. Before leaving for home, he met for a discussion with French entrepreneurs.

The two politicians confirmed in a final communique their governments' firm resolution to contribute to the development of economic relations between the two countries. They pointed to the possibilities of further extending the mutually advantageous cooperation, above all in power engineering, metallurgy, heavy engineering, electronics and robotics.

In a short interview for CTK, Ladislav Gerle said that the two sides are actually interested in the expansion of economic cooperation which currently does not correspond to the position of both Czechoslovak and French economies. Ladislav Gerle said he was pleasantly surprised by the interest of French entrepreneurs in the deepening of current forms of cooperation.

The Czechoslovak deputy premier expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit and added that the two governments are ready to create prerequisites for the expansion of bilateral relations.

Alain Madelin told CTK that the two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in industry, especially in power engineering, the exchange of technologies, and tourism. Great prospects are expected also in the establishment of joint ventures or other forms of cooperation between firms. He expressed hope that Czechoslovak enterprises would be able to use direct forms of cooperation.

PARTY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD210635 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] At its session today, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium evaluated the results of the friendly working visit by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to Czechoslovakia. It stated with satisfaction that contacts between the CPCZ and the RCP, between Czechoslovakia and Romania, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing succesfully. It emphasized the importance of the long-term program of development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania up to the year 2000, and the wide implementation of specialization and cooperation in production during its fulfillment. It praised the fact that an identity of views of both sides was confirmed concerning the evaluation of the present international situation and the significance of the peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community. The visit by Comrade Ceasusescu has become the stimulus for further intensification of comprehensive cooperation between both fraternal parties and states. It contributed to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and progress.

The party's Central Committee Presidium also discussed the draft state final acocunts of the Czechslovak SR for last year. It critically pointed out that during economic development, tasks concerning qualitative indicators were not fully fulfilled, particularly in reducing expenditure. This was also reflected in the results of financial and budget management. The Presidium emphasized the need to adopt effective and concrete measures to increase efficiency in the creation of financial resources and in their rational use, and for strengthening thrift in the economic accountability [khozraschet] and budget spheres. It emphasized that within the framework of preparations for restructuring the economic mechanism, it is necessary to activate the role of financial system organs in strengthening the economic and financial balance.

The Presidium also concerned itself with the results of tourism abroad and its tasks for the period of the Eighth 5-year plan, and its outlook up to the year 2000. It emphasized the importance of its development in order to satisfy the interest of our workers and for a growth of income from this area. It took into account the measure of the federal government, which aims to solve the present tasks in this area. They particularly concern the construction and use of bed and accomodation capacities, the possibilities of setting up joint enterprises with foreign partners in the tourism sector, the perfecting of the advertising of Czechoslovakia abroad, and solving some visa, exchange, and other questions. It supported the intention of working out a concept of development of the material technical base for tourism up to the year 2000.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium became acquainted with the report on the experiences from the working visit by Frantisek Pitra, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, to the People's Republic of Hungary. It noted information about the visit by the ministerial delegation of the Frontline states of southern Africa and the visit by Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, to Czechoslovakia. It also evaluated some other questions from the area of internal and foreign policy.

OBZINA ADDRESSES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ON ENERGY USE

LD200059 Prague CTK in English 1528 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- The need for rational use of fuels, energy and raw materials was on the agenda of today's session of the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific and Technical Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina told the session that the tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) include the reduction of power consumption in the national economy by 2.9 per cent annually and the saving of 2.5 million tons of ferrous and 70,000 tons of non-ferrous metals.

These tasks for the period up to 1990 and in the long run up to 2000 constitute a decisive change in the development of Czechoslovakia in this field but even their successful fulfillment will not push Czechoslovakia among the most advanced countries of the world in this sphere, he added.

The advance from the present production of electric power in thermal plants to its production in nuclear plants will release a considerable amount of solid fuels to cover the technological needs of industry and to serve chemical processing and at the same time reduce considerable air pollution, Jaromir Obzina further said.

Czechoslovakia also strives for the further development of nuclear power plants working on the principle of fast neutrons. According to its possibilities and in agreement with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia will also participate in the development and exploitation of thermonuclear reaction in the production of electric power. Czechoslovakia is also ready to participate in the construction of an international nuclear reactor in Europe, he stated.

Czechoslovak Minister of Fuel and power Vlastimil Ehrenberger told the session that in a campaign concerning the safety of Czechoslovak nuclear power plants the Austrian press has misused an article carried recently by the Slovak daily PRAVDA. There were certain inaccuracies in the article from an expert point of view, the minister said and added that his ministry devotes primary importance to the safety of all Czechoslovak nuclear power resources and that many foreign specialists have had chance to find this out on the spot.

CZECH LEADERS DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT OF PRAGUE

LD201140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Representatives of the Czech Government, party organs and the National Committee of Prague met at a joint meeting in Prague today. Taking part were Comrades Ladislav Adamec, Antonin Kapek, Frantisek Stafa, Miroslav Tlapak, Zdenek Horcik, (Rudolf Hegenbart), Jiri Nikodym, and other officials. They jointly assessed questions of speeding up the development of Prague in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, as well as in the period beyond the 5-year period, and topics of deepening cooperation of the Czech government with Prague organs in implementing the restructuring of economic mechanism. They also talked about setting up more favorable conditions for the life of citizens and visitors to the capital, as well as about the proposed measures for the protection of the living environment. [paragraph continues]

Special attention was paid to improving services of the city mass transport, and modernization of the housing fund and other funds. They exchanged views on possible solutions to the organization of the national committees, in particular from the point of view of more purposeful administration of large housing estates.

KAPEK VIEWS PRAGUE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

AU172004 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 8 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, by Milos Kolisko: "Assets and Liabilities;" place and date not given]

[Excerpts] A meeting of Prague party aktivists and economic executives was held in the Lucerna Palace on 27 April to mark the second anniversary of the Prague Appeal, which has become an impetus for plants not only in the CSSR capital but throughout the republic to intensify nationwide efforts to speed up the practical application of scientific-technical progress. We asked Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, for his assessment of the results of these 2 years. [passage omitted]

[Kolisko] Which results of the Prague Appeal does the city party committee appreciate most?

[Kapek] Those results that have helped to push a product to top world level by means of science and new technology. Speaking at the aktiv, I mentioned the example of the CME-5 locomotive from the CKD locomotives plant. Its electronic equipment and technical specifications will make it a profitable export article for 10 years or even more. Similar examples could be cited from the CKD compressors plant, the Tatra, Technometra, and Tesla Holesovice plants, the Chemical Technology College, and so forth. I appreciate these examples because the products manufactured until now by all these plants are selling well; nevertheless, their work collectives are looking for new and even better technological processes and solutions.

Unfortunately, this is not the case in a number of other plants. Winners are guided by the slogan "never become arrested in your development." Comfort-seeking, self-content, or even idleness have never brought any good; but today they are outright harmful to society.

[Kolisko] Does this mean that the "appeal" does not yet sufficiently introduce intensification factors into the production practice?

[Kapek] Yes, we have had to note this. This conclusion should also motivate us to promote it further, although the "appeal" itself does not guarantee the fulfillment of this task.

[Kolisko] In which respects does the "appeal" still inadequately live up to its mission?

[Kapek] Although I have just voiced appreciation for innovative processes, we are dissatisfied with the fact that their pace slowed down last year and that they are scarcely reflected in the production of consumer goods. In the production of consumer goods innovation should be on the daily agenda, so to speak, to offer to the people new, reliable, good, and inexpensive products.

The efficient utilization of resources by means of new technology has not improved to the desirable degree either. This is borne out by the low shift intensity at key workplaces, inadequately maximizing material and energy production inputs, and not fulfilling the plan in a number of plants. It is also manifested in managers continuing their demands for lowering their tasks or for extra deliveries of raw and subsidiary materials.

However, what I consider to be the most serious thing is the inadequate use that is made of the quality of the Prague workers class, of the tradition of its ingenuity and workmanship, of the input of its resourcefulness, skills, and great professionalism acquired over generations.

[Kolisko] Comrade Leading Secretary, you spoke about these things in your closing speech in the Lucerna Palace. Wherein do you see the main manifestations of this state of affairs?

[Kapek] The rate at which progressive technology works its way into production processes is still painfully slow. This is particularly true of technology that would speed up processes of innovation and intensification. All the promises from the center notwithstanding, the modernization of the Prague industry trails behind and highly qualified workers do not have at their disposal a production base that would be up to contemporary standards and their needs.

Moreover, in the years of extensive development plants were cutting down their tool shops and jig design shops and abolishing prototype and technology workshops, thereby stifling the initiative and resourcefulness of their staffs.

Attention paid to the process of the workers class qualification, a process that must be virtually continuous, also weakened. Highly noxious are instances of disregard for the problems of work requiring great physical exertion or taking place in a hazardous environment, as well as for the problems of monotonous auxilliary activities.

All these breed tendencies which, if allowed to continue to exert their influence, could lead up to the degradation of the qualified workers class, to the danger of losing that valuable heritage of generations which I discussed earlier. The worst is when such tendencies appear in relation to the future of the Prague workers class. The signals of this exist already and I drew attention to them in Lucerna. The interest of young people in workers professions is declining. In the CKD enterprise, for example, only 24 percent of the needed number of pupils applied for apprenticeship this year. The situation elsewhere is not much different.

[Kolisko] I believe that, apart from the debt, which the center owes to the modernization of the Prague industry, a number of causes are to the debit of the plants themselves.

[Kapek] Indeed. The most serious fact, in my opinion, is that the old method of extensive thinking lingers on among a number of executives, but not only among them. How much, for example, has the work of party agencies and organizations really changed? [paragraph continues]

How did they think through the conclusions of the congress and the new things called for in the resolution of the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee? Much of the old formalism, incompetence in assessing problems and seeking solutions to them, and inconsistent control are still mirrored at their meetings and sessions! And -- let us not be afraid of saying so -- how much of them is also mirrored in the assistance which they often receive from superior agencies.

[Kolisko] When speaking about the fifth plenum and the example of Soviet Communists at the March session of the city party committee, you stressed the need for a fresh look at the importance of further democratization, of the working people's participation in management. How would you assess the current situation from this viewpoint?

[Kapek] Party organizations must wipe out the haughty approach to the wisdom of the working people that continues to manifest itself in the attitudes of many a senior economic official. How many times in the past did the workers' plain common sense prove to be wiser? How many errors, mistakes, or defeats would have been forestalled if we did not underestimate this common sense? This is the point of the democratization process, which -- as far as production is concerned -- will find its expression in the draft law on the enterprise but which could and should start immediately along the lines discussed here.

People must recognize that we do not pretend anything, that we really want to give the green light to the assertion of the collective wisdom. If they see this, they will display interest and tackle problems.

We acknowledge that the workers class is the strongest political guarantee of building socialism; that it proved this in 1945 and again in 1948; that it plays the crucial part in the creation of national income. This is also why the workers class has the greatest right "to have its say."

Another serious mistake is that we are not adept at showing and explaining to the public in our propaganda this social role of the worker, including the importance of his professions and of the social conditions under which he lives and works and, hence, at increasing interest in this work, without which no society can do. [passage omitted]

[Kolisko] We have strayed away from the Prague Appeal to more general reflections about the novel things that should have an impact on further developments in the economic sphere.

[Kapek] These reflections may be more general, but they are closely connected with the "appeal." I think that this is also how we should perceive the "appeal" from now on for it to find an even more distinct place and assertion under the conditions of restructuring the economic mechanism.

INDRA WRITES ON DEMOCRACY, SOCIALISM

AU120601 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 87 p 3

[Article by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly: "More Democracy, More Socialism" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /Democracy is rule by the people. For centuries millions of people have been fighting to attain this goal, and the best of the most progressive people suffered for it in prisons, and sacrificed their lives for it. Nevertheless, many wrongs have been perpetrated (and not only in the past) under banners bearing slogans about democracy. History teaches us that imperialists always regarded, and still regard, democracy as a cover for class oppression, social exploitation, economic and political hegemony, and merciless war aggressions. For the last 70 years they have used democracy as a banner under which to gather all reactionary forces for attacks on the Soviet Union, on socialism, on communist parties. The representatives, spokesmen, and advocates of the society in which people's rule is merely an unattainable dream are wallowing in slogans about democracy. In capitalist states all the beautiful words and constitutions remain mere declarations of intent, whereas reality there is determined by capital and by those who have it at their disposal.

Rule by the people, social justice, extermination of all the diseases accompanying man's exploitation by man -- this is what gave birth to communist parties as a political combat vanguard of the workers class./ The fight to realize these principles was a fight full of difficulties and sacrifices, it kindled the flame of Great October, and also of socialist revolution in the many other countries that followed its example. In places where the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie (so often dressed in the laurels of "political democracy") was overthrown and where the political power of the workers class was enthroned, democracy has become the pillar on which the new society -- socialism -- is being shaped.

/The socialist revolution is a historical process/ (because of its significance, but also because of the time in which it takes its course). As we know today, it is politically naive to expect an "ideal model" of socialism to emerge overnight. The workers class is learning how to rule, always under the complicated circumstances caused and enhanced by domestic and foreign enemies; it must develop the revolutionary achievements, while simultaneously resolutely defending them. However, serious obstacles also emerge in society's development due to the errors and mistakes of the ruling communist parties, to subjectivism and voluntarism, to an inability to react to maturing problems effectively and in time, to the underestimation of economic laws -- to sum up, due to lack of respect for the principles of socialist revolution, including the underestimation of revolutionary theory.

/In appraising the development of socialist democracy (and, generally in assessing the life of every society), we must use class criteria./ Neither in domestic policy, nor from the viewpoint of the struggle between the worlds of socialism and imperialism can socialist democracy be rid of its class contents. This was true for Czechoslovakia in the period when the national democratic revolution was growing into a socialist revolution, and when respect for this principle helped the communist party win over the majority of our peoples during the decisive days of the political clash with reaction in February 1948. [paragraph continues]

Or would somebody like to cast doubt on the democratic nature of acts such as the gradual nationalization of the means of production?! (However, in the capitalists' eyes this was the "grossest manifestation of despotism"!) Was our Victorious February, the overthrow of the bourgeois dictatorship and the installment of the political power of the workers class, perhaps contrary to the people's will? Did not the building of socialism serve the working people's interests? How can one call undemocratic the fact that the people have become masters of their own country; that in the course of 40 years they have succeeded in building the strong material-technical base of socialism; that they have received unprecedented social certainties that include full employment, free medical care, and access to education and culture; that relations between nations and nationalities have been successfully resolved; and that areas with lagging economies and culture have totally disappeared from our country? All this is the fruit borne by the political power of the workers class and its allies; all this is the result of the policy pursued by the Communist Party and the National Front.

/Care for improving the political system and for developing socialist democracy has always held a most important place in the CPCZ's policy/ (although the emphasis on its individual factors has differed in individual periods). /However, the main concern was always to maintain the link between the CPCZ (as the leading political force) and the workers class; and between the workers class (as society's hegemon) and the cooperative farmers (after they were shaped into a class) and other working people./ The main thing was always the working people's participation in management on all management levels up to state management. It is nevertheless true that in certain periods mistakes and shortcomings emerged in practical life; that the citizens' experience contradicted and even now frequently contradicts the above principles; and that it was not and is not in keeping with the approved politicial line. /The barriers of bureaucracy and its various ramification hampered socialist democratism./ Many an official (even many agencies, and particularly their apparatuses) stifled initiative by striving to direct life by way of paper decrees or administration (which is nothing but the underestimation of the people and an expression of distrust in their wisdom and abilities, in their patriotism and socialist awareness). Particularly it is the administering,the excessive number of instructions, and isolation from life that provide fertile soil for formalism and lead to a kind of overorganization of public activities -- many individuals are then overtaxed and "fall down" under the burden of their functions. But the most time and energy are wasted on organizing "action for the sake of action" and on composing reports about its course. It seems that everything is going all right, resolutions are being "worked out," papers seemingly "fertilize" each other. But we all know that all this is of almost no use because the specifics of the individual social and specialist interest organizations are not respected, their activities merge into a kind of neutral gray, and the people lose interest in public involvement.

/One of the most serious causes of such disparagement of socialism is the failure to use self-criticism, and also the various ways of suppressing criticism -- this driving force in the healthy development of socialist society.

Obviously, socialism has reached a stage in which quantity is beginning to change into quality, according to a principle of materialist dialectics./ The material-technical base created, the political maturity and professional skill of the people, the more exacting criteria of living standards, and -- last but not least -- the competition with capitalism all make it both possible and essential to set bolder and qualitatively higher goals for the current period and the immediate future. [paragraph continues]

/In the spirit of the best traditions, the Leninist CPSU has again accepted the role of vanguard and example for the socialist states./ For us, too, the ideas of its 27th congress and of the January session of its Central Committee are, as the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session again stressed, an invaluable inspiration; they urge us to follow the example set for us. Understandably, they can be useful for us solely if we consistently respect the specific conditions in our country. /Logically, we had to come to recognize that the strategy of acceleration approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress cannot be strictly limited to economic and social development alone, but that it must unconditionally involve all spheres of our life./ In the same way, the experience gained about our political system -- the good experience, but also experience we regard as the source of many problems -- enables us, and even requires us, to raise the issue of emphatically improving this system. /In other words, we are concerned with developing socialist democracy, with improving it in the sense of making it a self-evident part of our life, with turning it into an effective weapon against all that is harming socialism, with making it help us to resolve the problems facing the present and future generations.

Is not the National Front the very best foundation for developing democratism in Czechoslovakia?/ However, every possibility offered by this base must be utilized in a truly creative manner. To quote the Central Committee's Political Report to the 17th CPCZ Congress: /"The main thing is to make the National Front contribute even more efficiently to the growth of the people's creative participation in socialist construction, in management and administration, and in the creation of the socialist way of life."/ The work of the National Front agencies and of the organizations rallied in it must be oriented toward stimulating citizens' interest in public life and toward encouraging their initiative. It is in the interest of socialism to create conditions that enable every honest person devoted to socialism "to have his say," and to devote the work of his hands and mind to our common effort. This is obviously the only way to establish an atmosphere in which the number of people creeping into the shell of petty bourgeois attitudes (whatever their external form) would diminish. It is also probably the only way to eliminate the bad habit of justifying one's violations of laws and of the principles of our socialist morality by pointing out (although sometimes this might be justified!) the immoral behavior of others. The law does not recognize such "cleansing" of one's conscience, which also cannot be a norm in relations between people, or in an individual's relationship with society.

/However, efforts to enhance democratization are not the duty or even the "prerogative" of representative bodies alone; they cannot be limited to the activities of these bodies alone./ All agencies, organizations, and individuals are facing an urgent, pressing task: to search again and again for ways of making the most effective use of the broad gamut of social and special interest organizations and political parties rallied in the National Front; for ways of making them pulsate with the people's lives, with their happiness and their worries; for ways of making the citizens feel comfortable in these organizations, and of enabling them to find opportunities to apply their talents and develop their interest in these organizations' activities. I think that on all levels it will be essential to get rid of the declarative nature of the activities of National Front agencies, and not to foist on them the role of mere "gilding" on various official occasions; we would thus enhance the democratization of life.

/The diligence of the National Front agencies is one of the basic prerequisities for enhancing the diligence of all organizations rallied in the National Front./ It follows from the 17th Congress Resolution and from the deliberations of the Fourth and Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Sessions, as well as from the Principles of Restructuring the CSSR's Economic Mechanism, that the National Front agencies must devote greater care to material problems. [paragraph continues]

They are justly expected to have the opportunity, and even the duty, to deal more enterprisingly with executive state and economic agencies in resolving matters connected with the citizens' interests and needs and simultaneously in keeping with society's interests and possibilities. On the level of the two Republics and the Federation, it will be useful to legalize the right to initiate legislation for the appropriate National Front agencies.

/The businesslike activities of National Front agencies should logically stimulate the revival of work in the organizations rallied in the National Front, and also contribute toward overcoming the formalism that is the main cause of their members' boredom and disinterest./ It is high time to end practices such as when the very same citizens are "made happy" in several different organizations by identical "political reports," if you will excuse the term, that not only do not stimulate them, but actually exasperate them. To respect the specific mission of every organization and to make skillful use of it in the method and contents of work, means promptly reacting to all that is happening among the ranks of the organizations and also around them, and not tolerating even the least sign of supercilious disinterest in any sensible initiative. /It is downright harmful, politically, (and it is impermissible for communists!) to underrate any and all social work of special interest orgnanizations, or even to contemptuously disparage the significance of the very existence of noncommunist political parties and to belittle the devotion of their members. /However, we are not concerned with some more general declarations of "acknowledgement": Esteem and respect toward the members of individual social and special interest organizations and political parties, as well as toward fellow citizens who are not politically organized, must be manifested very specifically -- in mutual trust and in a far more generous cadre policy. Attempts to "discriminate" in any way against non-members of our party and against members of other political parties contradict the interests of socialism. According to Lenin, we can call such attempts a manifestation of "communist haughtiness": They erect bariers of alienation between communists and other citizens and they harm the CPCZ's authority and the credibility of its policy.

/All the principles mentioned above apply to the citizens' places of residence and to their workplaces;/ they apply to the administrations of communities, districts, regions, republics, and the Federation, in the same way that they apply to enterprise management and to the solution of production or social problems, problems in living or working environments, in the development of individuals' initiative and the initiative of collectives, and so forth. In many respects we are not concerned with "breaking down open doors"; it is useless to discover what has already been discovered. It is far more beneficial to concentrate forces and to use the time to rectify generally known shortcomings, to eliminate everything that diminishes the merits of socialism in its consequences. For instance, the institution of production consultations has opened up enormous opportunities for the working people's participation in the orientation of production, and for them to show themselves to be not only the owners of production means, but above all good managers in their own domain. Then why is it that production consultations have somehow become "dissolved" in formalism? Why do honest people sometimes fail to find satisfaction in the contents and forms of socialist competition that is meant to be an expression of a conscious-minded attitude to work and to society's needs? These questions can be authoritatively answered only by the people in individual workplaces; but generally, it can be said that sometimes the indifference of economic management is to blame, and at other times the inconsistency of functionaries of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH); at the same time, this state of affairs is often primarily due to shortcomings in the communists' militancy in promoting the policy of their party. However, we can always find -- and in our experience this is as sure as death -- some "eager beaver" among those digging a grave for every initiative, who is more concerned about reports, displays, commas, and statistical data than about people and their views...

However, we can find similar negative examples of an insensitive attitude toward the people's devotion in every social and special interest organization -- and, deplorably, time and again in CPCZ organizations as well. Let us take the citizens' committees for instance. Who has actually turned them into a kind of "postman" between citizens and the staff of the appropriate national committees? Is not the citizens' initiative perishing in the places where they live, mainly because certain functionaries and staff in national committees have simply become accustomed to complaints and because they have isolated themselves from all problems behind a kind of impenetrable wall of "deafness?" Where is the guarantee that the situation will improve if we set up housing settlement councils to replace citizens' committees?

/But mere words cannot be the criterion of perfect democracy; it cannot be a matter of mere discussion/ (for, as we know, we have quite a lot of discussions, even though not always at the right time, in the right place, and at the appropriate level). Discussions, the crystallization of views, and even polemics in the search for the best method -- all this is essential, we need all this like we need salt. /But, after all, the culmination of democracy will always lie in creative deeds, which will lead to the revival of citizens' activity; in deeds that will yield the people's wisdom and experience as their result; in deeds that will lead to harmonizing group and all-social interests./ The purpose of the revival of activity throughout the National Front, its agencies, and the organizations rallied in it, is: /to expand as much as possible, prudently, but without any senseless marking of time, the citizens' direct participation in management; in other words, gradually to go over to direct democracy, to socialist, people's self-administration. It is nevertheless indubitable that even representative and legislative bodies cannot act as though they were unconcerned about the tasks of democratization in the socialist society -- that they cannot declare themselves to be "uninvolved."/ Nobody can exclude themselves from the streams of the whole society's effort to improve socialist democracy in the spirit of the resolution adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress; nowhere at this stage is the extinction of democracy envisaged. On the contrary, the position of representative bodies and their authority must be strengthened. /But their mission can stand out only if the quality of their activities is improved;' only if they represent real rule by the people within the circumference of operations; only if they serve the citizens in the best sense of the word; only if they express the people's interest and stimulate and organize their initiative./ The representative bodies' participation in establishing conditions for a transition to direct democracy will primarily be determined by an ability to systematically improve the content and methods of their work. This applies to all levels, but especially to the levels that are closest to the voters -- that is, to the local and city national committees. The efficiency and effectiveness of their work are verified directly, since the citizens see and appraise it literally every day. It is to these bodies in particular that Comrade Husak's words apply: /"It must generally hold true that everything that concerns the people's lives and affects their contentment is of primary significance for us."/ Is every national committee really able to declare that it follows this principle in its activities? How many worries and upsets could we free people from, how palpably could we make their lives easier if we were able to visibly improve services, trade, mass transportation, apartment maintenance, the cleanliness of streets, and our living environments generally, instead of searching for "objective" reasons or accumulating new resolutions on the same old themes!

/Let us not wait for new instructions -- we will find the keys to solving problems in the 17th congress resolution and in the resolution of the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Session (1982), as well as in the laws which enhance the jurisdiction of national committees./ The fact that this can be done, that everything mostly depends on the initiative of functionaries and deputies, that all kinds of things can be solved without waiting for centrally allotted financial resources and building facilities is proved by positive examples from many communities and cities. [paragraph continues]

Better results are being achieved in places where the role of elected bodies is prominent, where the staff of the national committees (their apparatus) realize that "the authorities are here for the people" and not vice versa! Formality, which leads to rigidity and superfluous paperwork, can really be overcome only through lively contacts with the people. Through the contents of its deliberations at plenary sessions and by concretely resolving existing problems a national committee evokes the citizens' interest, wins them over for active cooperation, strengthens its own authority, and multiplies the effects of its work by the experience and wisdom of voters.

/A striking sign of the democratization of our society is the fact that legislative bodies are the highest bodies of state power./ The structure of the deputies -- in terms of their political allegiance, professions, age, and gender -- proves that in our country all the power belongs to the working people and that this basic article of our Constitution is not mere rhetoric. This is also the origin of the Leninist mission of socialist parliaments: the people themselves draw up their laws, they themselves carry them out, and they themselves check on adherence to these laws. Regardless of their political affiliation, the deputies are politically unanimous on all basic issues and consider it their primary duty to take part in establishing conditions for realizing the strategy of the policy adopted by the CPCZ and the National Front. This determines the content of the work of our legislative bodies; this is the prerequisite for their diligence and their concrete deliberations, as well as for the creation of opportunities for the active participation of every deputy.

/However, even our legislative bodies must not be satisfied with the standards achieved there. In many respects we still owe a great debt to society and to our voters./ The demand for improved socialist democracy calls for new approaches, for bolder use of the possibilities offered by the deputies' experience, by their lasting contact with the citizens' lives, and by their socialist awareness. Apart from other things, our primary aim will be to overcome the conservative notion that making laws is the domain of professional lawyers in individual ministerial branches upon which one cannot encroach. This outdated notion frequently hampers society's advancement; contrary to needs, this notion is capable of drowning even the healthy ideas of some original intention in the endless process of "suggestion-making." That is why it is essential for the deputies to participate in the making of every law from its very inception, so that they can contribute their experience to making it perfect and can assess its substantiation and its practical consequences.

/Time is an important factor in the struggle to speed up the development of the socialist society and in the peaceful competition with capitalism./ Even in the activity of legislative agencies, time is a factor that must not be underestimated. However, it is unacceptable to interpret the need for a timely response to the exigencies of life and for greater flexibility in legislative processes as though parliament were the last in line, as though it were somehow automatically expected to rubber-stamp, in the shortest possible time, any draft bill (which may have previously "wandered" for years from one institution to another and from clerk to clerk)! /Lawmaking must be treated as a supremely serious activity. Any manifestations of formalism are twice as dangerous here, because in the final analysis they can not only devalue the authority of one piece of legislation or another, but can ruin the standard of legal awareness of the entire society./ In short (if I am to speak about the Federal Assembly), the committees of the chambers need time to assess legal bills, not to idly "chew the cud," but to be able to think through each paragraph responsibly and to have the chance to verify their reasonability in plants, national committees, in consultations with experts, and so forth. The conduct of those representatives of executive agencies (although they are an exception) who "look down" upon the deputies' suggestions or who regard the discussion in committees as a superfluous procedure altogether is sharply at odds with the authority of the legislative process.

/It is necessary to see to it that the bureaucrats' cohorts be prevented from feeding on approved laws./ The large amount of so-called sublegislative norms testifies to the illusions of "administrators" that it is possible to "manage" everything by means of directives issued from their office desks. The exact opposite is true: Experience demonstrates that the more directives there are and the more detailed these are, the smaller the realistic chances are that people will know them and have a clear view of them, to say nothing of respect for or implementation of these directives. This is exactly how the proverbial "bureaucratic jungle" comes about, in which comfort-seeking and mediocre staffers fare best who do not take even one step without their back being covered by an appropriate ruling. And, indeed, it is these "splendid fellows" who inflict the greatest damage on socialism, no matter what "progressive" pseudo-slogans they brandish....

/In accordance with current needs it is also necessary to markedly improve the role played by legislative agencies in social control./ Both the content of this control activity -- that is, the choice of socially important topics -- and the search for more effective control methods are at issue. This concerns the sessions of committees, plenary meetings of chambers, as well as individual and group inquiries by deputies. There is no point in meddling with what is the business of various professional inspection agencies (which ae really not few in number) or in interfering in specialist management at any level! The control activity of deputies and legislative bodies will be all the more effective, the more seriously the relevant authorities treat their findings and suggestions. The requirements of further democratization, which also involve the requirement to improve the work of representative bodies, entitle us to reject the claim that this amounts to an attempt to interfere with the exclusive powers of executive agencies. /Under socialism no one is entitled to drop some sort of an "iron curtain" between them./ After all, the executive agencies and their representatives are committed by law to render accounts of their activity before parliament, and not just on some sort of a "general plane." The relevant stipulation of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation must not be perceived and implemented only formally. Like all of us, the representatives of executive agencies must also learn democracy, attentively follow the deputies' possible criticism, respond to it in a businesslike way, and take specific steps to set right justly criticized shortcomings. /This should be all the more self-evident as both the legislative and executive agencies are guided by the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress and pool their resources in implementing the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front./

I have no right to preempt the decisions of the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, and the Slovak National Council. However, I am convinced that the laws being prepared concerning these agencies' agendas and concerning the rights and duties of their deputies will be an important step toward perfecting socialist democracy. They will create new possibilities for the assertion of the deputies' initiatives; they will give them easier access to necessary information; they will emphasize their responsibility toward the electorate and their duty to serve the interests of the people. The authority of every deputy will always depend, above all, on himself, his initiative, and the consequentiality with which he carries out the function entrusted to him as a deputy. The need for maximum democratization for the successful development of socialist society will certainly also find expression in the work on preparing the new CSSR Constitution and in the assessment of the effectiveness of our electoral system.

/The development of socialist democracy is closely connected with highly cultured political life, which is manifested, among other things, in responsibility, order, respect for laws (without any exceptions!), civic discipline, and observance of the ethical norms that characterize civilized society./ [paragraph continues]

These requirements also include work and technological discipline, not only the right to work, but also the duty to work as a manifestation of harmony between the interests of society and of the individual. /It is assumed that responsibility and discipline are supposed to be the sign of socialist civic awareness, the result of education in the family, at school, in social organizations, and in work collectives./ However, one must not deny society and its agencies the right to use means of coercion if it is unavoidable. No developed democracy can do without repression, which protects the interests of the majority of society and is an integral part of its legal order. No one must interpret democracy as tolerance vis-a-vis those who commit criminal offenses, those who steal property under socialist ownership, burglars, those committing acts of violence, parasites, and so forth. A criminal offense is always concrete and it must be followed by concrete punishment. All agencies that are active in criminal procedures are responsible for the observance of laws and their correct interpretation in the interest of socialist society and strengthening it, in the interest of its "trouble-free functioning." Lack of respect for laws would inevitably lead to anarchy, which -- as we know -- is the counterpole of democracy.

/Socialist democracy -- our entire political system, its organizations and institutions -- makes it possible to express and harmonize to an adequate degree the variety of the interests of classes, social strata, and groups of the population./ What is involved, however, is socialist democracy. Therefore, we must not confuse pluralism of interests with attempts to revive political pluralism -- for example, in the sense of legalizing organized political opposition. This latter, namely, would inevitably be antisocialist and antipeople, that is, undemocratic. It would not accept joint responsibility for the life of society and also could not contribute anything constructive to the acceleration of socialist development. This also explains our negative position on possible illegal (frequently conspiratorially active) little groups with a pseudopolitical hue. To put it concisely, not even the "most perfect" bourgeois democracy can ever become the model for socialist democracy. Bourgeois democracy always safeguards the interests of the bourgeoisie, it is the instrument and protector of exploiters, and no matter what it looks like on the outside, it will never succeed in covering up its antipeople nature.

/The perfection of democracy as an integral part of socialism is conditional on the CPCZ's leading role in society./ Its political strategy and tactics, its organizational activity, and the extent of the capacity for action of all its organizational levels determine the pulse of the life of our entire society. The democratism of intraparty life -- respecting Leninist norms, democratic centralism, intraparty democracy, consistent collective decisionmaking, clear-cut personal responsibility, the degree of criticism and self-criticism -- is projected into the work of the National Front, the state and economic agencies, representative bodies: simply, into the whole of life. Communists -- by their profound conviction about the correctness of the party's policy, by their dedication to socialism, by their personal activity, initiative, and organizational abilities -- must set the example for the rest of their fellow citizens; they must ensure everyday communication with them, share their joys, and suppress indifference toward shortcomings and, in the best sense of the word, be the leaders and confidants of the people. /It is, above all, the Communist Party and its members that bear the responsibility for attaining the objective that was so concisely and tellingly expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev: "More democracy, more socialism."/

KESSLER HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

LD201522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Damascus, 20 May (ADN) -- The GDR will also in the future stand firmly by Syria's side and by that of other Arab States and liberation movements that work for peace, independence, sovereignty, and the maintenance of the international rights of their peoples, and support the call for an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nation. Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Politburo member and GDR defense minister, stressed this today during talks with Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party, Syrian President, and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

During a friendly exchange of opinions, Heinz Kessler conveyed warm greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which the Syrian state and party leader gratefully returned.

Al-Asad honored the GDR's attitude of firm solidarity toward the people of Syria, and explained Syria's development and its committed attitude toward the policy of expansionism and interference of imperialist circles, and the country's support for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East conflict.

Minister Kessler said the basic concern of the SED's policy is the securing of lasting peace and banishing the danger of nuclear war. For this reason the GDR will continue do everything to end the arms race, and to introduce specific disarmament measures, at the side of the USSR, the other states of the Warsaw Pact, and all other peace-loving forces, particularly in the nuclear sphere. Heinz Kessler expressed the appreciation of the SED and the people of the GDR for the committed and steadfast policy of the Ba'th Party and Syria in parrying imperialist and Zionist plans for hegemony in the Middle East.

The GDR military delegation gained an insight into the work of the Syrian land forces while visiting a division south of Damascus toward the Golan Heights. According to the commander, the guests visited positions and training locations. On the same day, the delegation from the GDR visited the city of al-Qunaytirah, which was destroyed by Israeli troops after the end of hostilities. The guests laid a wreath at a memorial to the martyrs. They also visited the National Museum and the Army Museum in the capital.

SINDERMANN VISITS WALDHEIM, AUSTRIAN DEPUTIES

LD200043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Vienna, 19 May (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber amd SED Central Committee Politburo member was received by Austrian President Dr Kurt Waldheim for a talk at Vienna's Hofburg Palace on Tuesday. Horst Sindermann conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, which the federal president reciprocated with good wishes to the GDR head of state. In the talk, Dr Waldheim said that his meetings with the GDR's leading representatives were always of a high substantive value. He had always felt the GDR was very serious about its state doctrine of peace and participated in the process of peace preservation with balanced contributions.

Erich Honecker's initiative for creating a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe was an expression of this policy. Like Austria's active policy of neutrality, it had utmost significance in the struggle of all European peoples for detente and cooperation.

Gorbachev's latest disarmament proposals, said Kurt Waldheim, introduced a new development that he hoped would lead to a real breakthrough. Austria, too, was deeply interested in this because the consequences of a conflict would be disastrous for all Austrians. The federal president recalled his 10 years of office as UN secretary general, during which the acceptance of the two German states into the United Nations took place. He described his country's good relations with the GDR as an example of the good-neighborly, mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social orders.

Horst Sindermann outlined the GDR's position on questions of disarmament and arms control and its direct contribution to the promotion of the international process of detente. He referred to the joint proposal by the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG Government on negotiations for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe. The governments of the GDR and the CSSR had thus underlined in an active way their approval of Gorbachev's proposals for an agreement on the complete elimination of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, said Sindermann. Every government and all parliaments of the CSCE states must meet their responsibility in promoting substantial results themselves, in the spirit of Helsinki, with confidence-building measures. Austria's active role in the peoples' current efforts to reduce military confrontation and ban the dangers of a nuclear inferno show that all states, including smaller ones, are included in the disarmament discussion and can make their own contribution to international detente and understanding.

The talk was attended by GDR Ambassador Klaus Wolf and Austrian National Council President Leopold Gratz.

At a luncheon honoring the People's Chamber president at the Federal Chancellery in Ballhausplatz, Dr Alois Mock, vice chancellor and foreign minister, praised the high level of bilateral relations between the GDR and Austria. He noted with great satisfaction that the wide-ranging and productive cooperation between the two countries is deepening steadily. This is also demonstrated by the Leipzig Fair and the contribution Austrian artists made to the 750th anniversary celebrations of Berlin. The basis of Austrian foreign policy is its perpetual neutrality. His country's contribution to the European policy of detente is based on this. As small stages in Europe, Austria and the GDR have a joint interest in an improved political climate. This is also demonstrated by the good working links between the two states' representatives at the CSCE follow-up meeting. The reduction of medium-range missiles on the continent would be an important contribution to detente and to the maintenance of stability and peace. Dr Mock conveyed to Horst Sindermann greetings from Federal Chancellor Dr Franz Vranitzky, who is on a trip to the United States.

The talks with his Austrian partners so far, said Horst Sindermann, have yielded far-reaching agreement of views on the major political issues. The burden of the problems confronting mankind leads one to recognize that cooperation must be intensified to solve them. This also applies to cooperation between the two states' parliaments. Sindermann expressed the conviction that his meetings in Vienna would help to shape cooperation even more productively in the future.

In the parliament building, Horst Sindermann met deputies of all groups in the Austrian National Council for an intensive and lively exchange of views this morning. His proposal to intensify contacts between the parliaments of the two countries received unanimous agreement. No one overlooked the existence of different social systems in the GDR and Austria. This does not, however, mean that one has to confront the other. Rather, the need for more cooperation increases. Every step toward reducing nuclear missiles of various ranges in Europe is to be welcomed, Horst Sindermann told Dr Friedrich Koenig, parliamentary group chairman of the Austrian People's Party. In the long-run, no government in Europe will be able to resist the elimination of nuclear weapons.

National Council President Leopold Gratz said there was a notable development in numerous spheres and a wealth of contacts in various areas between Austria and the GDR since the start of diplomatic relations in 1972. We have really good and intensive relations, said the National Council president. He accepted Horst Sindermann's invitation to visit the GDR with thanks.

This evening GDR Ambassador Klaus Wolf gave a reception to mark the visit by the People's Chamber president to Vienna.

WESTERN REPORTERS REJECT FOREIGN MINISTRY CHARGES

LD192240 Hamburg DPA in German 1209 GMT 19 May 87

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA) -- Fifteen correspondents assigned to East Berlin from the FRG, the UK, and the U.S. in a joint letter to the Foreign Ministry have rejected as "untenable and false" the charges levelled against them because of the coverage of a campaign by members of independent peace groups.

In the letter to Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, head of the main press department, which was sent today, the Foreign Ministry's conduct was said to be an "improper if even specific attempt to intimidate colleagues who, through their everyday work serve the spirit of understanding and good-neighborly cooperation in Europe".

Some of the correspondents were accused by the Foreign Ministry, in connection with the trip to Prague planned by a group of 17 GDR citizens on 24 April, of violating the Helsinki Final Act, interfering in the internal affairs of the GDR, and making an "active contribution to unlawful actions".

Concerning this, the letter states that these accusations, which have not been substantiated despite repeated requests, were "untenable and false". The correspondents have "reported facts that clearly have taken place", and neither with their conduct nor with their coverage have they violated the Helsinki Final Act.

"Therefore we resolutely and formally reject the unsubstantiated reproaches of the GDR Foreign Ministry as a violation of the spirit of Helsinki", the letter says. [passage omitted]

APRIL ECONOMIC FIGURES HIGHLIGHT PRODUCTION RISES

AU131011 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 May 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR national economy continued to increase performance in April. In socialist competition, the working people fulfilled and purposefully overfulfilled the plan targets. National income rose 3 percent in April.

In industry, the production of industrial goods rose 3.7 percent in April. Net production was up 6 percent, and labor productivity rose 6.5 percent. The costs per M100 goods production were reduced by 1.4 percent. In the "Return Funds to the State -- Contribute to National Income" initiative, material and financial funds worth M816 million were paid back by means of state bank checks.

The rapid pace in the application of key technologies was maintained. In comparison with the same period last year, the production of monolithically integrated circuits rose 44 percent; that of office, personal, and work station computers rose 68 percent; that of printers rose 96 percent; that of computer memory units rose 68 percent; that of optical fiber cables rose 167 percent; that of special equipment for the manufacture of active components rose 82 percent; and the production of microlithographic devices rose 35 percent.

With a view to achieving top scientific-technical standards in the application of key technologies, 139 tasks of the science and technology state plan were completed by the end of April.

The following were used in production:

-- 14 findings to be applied in microelectronics;
-- 32 solutions for computer-aided design and manufacture (CAD/CAM);
-- 35 highly refined materials.

In the construction sector, the building production plan and the net production plan were fulfilled in April. Building production rose 3 percent. Since the beginning of the year 63,288 apartments were constructed or modernized.

In agriculture, the monthly plan for slaughter animals was overfulfilled by 4,800 tonnes. As of 30 April the plan lead rose to 28,300 tonnes, which is an increase of 1.6 percent. Regarding milk, the April plan was overfulfilled by 33,000 tonnes and the plan lead was increased to 118,700 tonnes. As for eggs, the April plan was overfulfilled by 15.8 million units. As of 30 April, the plan was overfulfilled by 49.7 million units. In the foodstuffs industry, the industrial goods production plan and the net production plan were overfulfilled.

The railroads have increased their services by 3.5 percent. In the Easter tourist traffic, 282 additional trains were used. In the post and telecommunications sector, the planned achievements were reached.

The supply of essential and nonessential foods and beverages as well as industrial goods for the population was ensured. Retail trade turnover was up 4 percent in April. Net personal income rose by 3.5 percent. Services and repairs for the population were increased by 4 percent by the enterprises of the local supply economy.

In the individual sectors of industry, the following net production and labor productivity increase as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 goods production were achieved by the end of April:

	Net Production	Labor Productivity --in percent--	Reduction in prime costs
Coal and energy	1.9	1.0	0.7
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	9.5	9.7	2.2
Chemical industry	1.5	2.0	0.7 increase
Electrical engineering/electronics	13.6	14.4	3.5
Heavy machinery and installation construction	6.0	6.7	2.3
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	8.6	9.4	2.7
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	3.8	4.5	0.5
Light industry	3.5	4.4	0.8
Glass and ceramics industry	3.8	4.3	0.8
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry	6.7	7.1	1.1
Geology	7.0	6.2	1.8

Within bezirk-administered industry, the following growth in net production and in the manufacture of finished products for the population, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 goods production was achieved:

	Net production	Manufactured goods for the population -- in percent --	Reduction in in prime costs
Capital City of Berlin	13.0	6.4	1.7
Cottbus	10.2	4.3	2.0
Dresden	6.6	6.7	1.2
Erfurt	11.1	5.5	1.5
Frankfurt	7.6	5.5	2.3
Gera	10.5	5.8	1.6
Halle	11.4	1.5	2.0
Karl-Marx-Stadt	8.8	1.7	1.4
Leipzig	3.5	1.9	1.1
Magdeburg	11.0	7.9	1.5
Neubrandenburg	6.9	1.5	1.4
Potsdam	12.3	3.7	2.0
Rostock	5.7	2.8	0.1
Schwerin	12.9	7.5	2.0
Suhl	9.0	7.1	2.5

STOPH SEES DRESDEN FACTORIES, DISCUSSES PLAN TASKS

LD132150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Dresden 13 May (ADN) -- Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph visited enterprises in Dresden Bezirk today. The meetings with work teams in industry and agriculture focused on fulfilling and over-fulfilling this year's plan tasks and preparing the 1988 economic plan.

At the start of his visit, Willi Stoph discussed with Hans Modrow, first secretary of the SED Dresden Bezirk Executive, and Guenther Witteck, chairman of the bezirk council, how the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the following Central Committee meetings could be implemented more effectively in the bezirk. There was a discussion with the members of the bezirk council on how the local state bodies can use the possibilities of socialist communal work and territorial rationalization even more effectively in the interests of intensification, on the close linking of science and production, and on the encouragement of the creative cooperation of the working people and further improvement of the people's working and living conditions.

Together with leading officials of the bezirk and the relevant ministries, Willi Stoph visited the publicly owned Niles-Stellantriebe (actuating drive) factory, the state farm for fruit production in Borthen, and the state farm for decorative plant seed cultivation in Dresden.

In the Niles-Stellantriebe factory, Willi Stoph inspected a flexible assembly line for manufacturing various types of motors. Stoph said this showed in practice that the role of the working class was growing with the scientific-technical revolution and the responsibility of each individual was acquiring new dimensions. The premier stressed that the rich experience gained so far in this the factory, which belongs to the Berlin machine tool combine named "October 7," must be used well to quickly master the tasks on the way to a fully-automated factory. This should be the most important concern in the broad, democratic debate among the work force on the 1988 plan, in which good foresight is needed from everyone.

Here, as is everywhere in the GDR, the course of the working class party and the government -- which was aimed at the unity of economic and social policy for the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace -- is reflected in a way that could be experienced by everyone Willi Stoph said. He is firmly convinced that the Dresden motor manufacturers will continue to do their utmost to fulfill the plan every day and to exceed it in accordance with the commitments undertaken.

At the state farm for fruit production in Borthen the results of the work force in preparation for the 13th farmers' congress of the GDR were the focal point of the talks. Willi Stoph said the aim of achieving lasting intensification in agriculture, too, must be purposefully pursued further. All efforts must be directed toward helping to provide a steady supply of a wider range of fruit throughout the year to ensure better supplies for the population.

At the state farm for decorative plant seed cultivation, Premier Stoph acquainted himself with the cultivation work of the enterprise.

MITTAG ADDRESSES WORKERS AT DRESDEN FACTORY

LD142150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Dresden, 14 May (ADN) -- At a meeting with workers of the Robotron enterprise in Dresden on Thursday, SED Politburo Member Guenter Mittag said that increasing labor productivity is and remains decisive for furthering economic performance of the GDR. A high rate of growth has already been achieved in this.

The foundation established in the GDR for the development, production, and application of microelectronics and the one being further expanded, are becoming increasingly economical, said Guenter Mittag.

For this reason, efforts toward comprehensive rationalization in production are being intensified; flexibly automated production lines are increasingly being set up; and CAD/CAM technology is being introduced in a very concentrated and purposeful way. The transition to automated plants is being prepared systematically. For this, it is especially important for modern computer technology to permeate the entire reproduction process of an enterprise. These are the main reserves for the ability to react flexibly to the demands of the economy and foreign markets, as well as for supplying the population.

In the present day, great, and even historic opportunities have been opened up by the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev and the policy of the Warsaw Pact states aimed at comprehensive disarmament not only to halt the further growth of the nuclear potential but also to begin reducing the destructive potential threatening mankind, and finally to eliminate it altogether, without reservations. The foundation stone for the prospect of peace on earth was laid with the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 70th anniversary of which we will be celebrating in a worthy manner and in unswerving friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Guenter Mittag concluded.

TISCH RECEIVES DGB DELEGATION ON TASKS 6 MAY

AU111011 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 87

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [6 May] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received a delegation headed by Dieter Wunder, chairman of the DGB Department for Education and Science, for a talk in Berlin. The candid and constructive discussion focused on the contribution of trade unions to safeguarding peace as the most important task of the present and as the basic concern of every trade union's representation of interest.

Harry Tisch explained the FDGB's stance with regard to this matter and pointed to the appeal for peace and solidarity passed unanimously by the delegates. Both sides concurred in noting that everything possible must be done to ensure war will never again emanate from German soil, that the arms race ends, and that mankind is freed from the dangers of a nuclear inferno. They stressed the historic chance for an agreement between the Soviet Union and United States on the complete elimination of medium and short-range nuclear missiles in Europe must not be wasted.

The interlocutors supported the proposal that the GDR and FRG immediately enter into negotiations on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe and that the governments adopt the political initiative for setting up a chemical weapon-free zone in the heart of Europe. It is now a question of the trade unions devoting all their strength to countering the development, testing, and deployment of new nuclear weapons and the use of these weapons in space with increased determination, they stressed. These vital questions are also at the center of pedagogical work. Both sides are in agreement that the policy of detente is to be consistently continued and developed. To this end, mutual social relations are to be intensified. Trade unions in particular are to make an active contribution and to further expand their contacts.

Referring to the course and the results of the 11th FDGB Congress, Harry Tisch explained the manifold tasks of the trade unions in exercising their comprehensive democratic rights to continue shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

He honored the great achievements and initiatives of the pedagogues in strengthening socialism. The FDGB is actively working for the purposeful training and further education of the working people in keeping with the latest findings of science and technology. Special emphasis is placed on on-the-job training. The FDGB allows itself to be guided by the principle that a lead in education is at the same time a lead in social protection, Harry Tisch stated. Dieter Wunder briefed his host on the focal points in the work of the DGB Department for Education and Science in representing the interests of its members. The commitment to safeguard peace, defend the trade union's rights, and create and maintain jobs, as well as to secure the achieved social progress endangered by the policy of the present government, are at the center of its activities.

Participants included members of the Presidium of the FDGB National Executive Committee; Helga Labs, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the FDGB Education Department; and Werner Heilenmann, secretary of the FDGB National Executive Committee. The FRG delegation included Jochen Schweizer, member of the Managing Executive Committee of the DGB Department for Education and Science and head of the section "General Education Policy"; Cord Moellgard, chairman of the National Vocational Group Committee for Commercial Schools; and Rainer Maria Fahlbusch, chairman of the West Berlin Provincial Association of the DGB Department for Education and Science. The delegation will depart today.

HONECKER RECEIVES WRITERS' SEMINAR DELEGATES 7 MAY

AU140719 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 87 p 5

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN/ND) -- On Thursday [7 May] the participants in the international writers' seminar had a friendly meeting with Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council. At the official seat of the State Council, he welcomed authors from 25 countries and from West Berlin who had held a candid exchange of views on the commitment of present-day writers under the motto "Berlin -- a Place for Peace." They were invited by the GDR Writers' Association on the occasion of Berlin's 750th anniversary.

As their host, Erich Honecker opened the meeting, which was marked by an open exchange of opinions, at the State Council seat and stated that when authors from three continents come together to discuss and support peace, they can be sure of the most attentive public interest. Also present in the banquet hall of the building on Berlin's Marx-Engels Square were SED Central Committee Politburo members; State Council Member Kurt Hager; Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership; Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann; Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack; Heinz Eichler, member of the Council of Ministers and secretary of the State Council; and Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the chancery of the State Council chairman. The host and his guests, including GDR Writers' Association President Hermann Kant, also attended the meeting.

Hermann Kant summarized the past 2 days of discussions at the international forum in the following words: We have certainly talked more about what we have in common than about what divides us. This can of course be attributed to our common urgent desire for peace. In the discussions every participant has accepted every other participant. Hermann Kant's address was followed by statements from Lyubomir Levchev of Bulgaria, James Aldrige of Great Britain, and Rosario Murillo of Nicaragua. They thanked Erich Honecker and the GDR Writers' Association for the opportunity to discuss the basic present-day problems in Berlin, the city of peace. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR MARSHAL SOKOLOV'S VISIT

Lays Wreaths in Budapest

LD192038 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Marshal Sergey Sokolov began his program in Budapest by laying wreaths. The Soviet defense minister arrived in our country this morning on an official friendly visit. High-ranking military leaders have also accompanied him on his journey. After the wreath-layings, the guests walked to the end of the promenade; then they acquainted themselves with the city center.

Observes Flight Demonstration

LD202254 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 May 87

[Report on 20 May visit by USSR Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov to Papa, by correspondent Sandor Orban]

[Text] Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov, marshal of the Soviet Union, this morning visited, in the company of our Minister of Defense Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, the airmen from Papa. He was received with kind words, flowers, and the military honors that are due at such times; in the meantime, the host, Col (Attila Kosicki), often looked at the sky to see if the weather would permit a flight demonstration. Finally, at around 1000, the weather improved so that the guests could view a readiness test, where Major Karoly Soproni performed the task in a very short time.

Then, in the company of Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Yefimov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Air Force, Minister Sokolov watched the flight of a MIG-21 and a MIG-23 fighter in the drizzling rain. Unit commander Lt Gen Imre (Uszko) and Flight Lieutenant Zoltan Siklosi showed what these machines and (?men) were able to offer in today's weather.

At the end of the visit, the Soviet defense minister thanked the pilots and the hosts for the hospitality and the demonstration, and he wished further success for their defense work.

LAZAR SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SOVIET MINE DISASTER

LD181705 Budapest MTI in English 1544 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of sympathy and condolences to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, because of the explosion in the Chaykino mine of the Donyets coal mining basin.

LOSONCZI CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO SFRY'S MOJSOV

LD152027 Budapest MTI in English 1652 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, has cabled his greetings to Lazar Mojsov, on the occasion of his election as president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

CPCZ'S BENO, DELEGATION ARRIVE ON VISIT

LD200917 Budapest MTI in English 0805 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Budapest at the head of a delegation invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Petrovszki, head of the HSWP CC Department of Party and Mass Organizations. Present was Ondrej Durej, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

Meet With Nemeth

LD201800 Prague CTK in English 1602 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Budapest May 20 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno currently visiting Hungary was received here Wednesday by Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Karoly Nemeth.

The two representatives exchanged experience in the organization of party internal activities, the implementation of the conclusions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's 17th congress and the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. They dealt also with the working methods of the Central Committees, party bodies and organizations working under new conditions in the process of acceleration of the social and economic developments in both countries. The two sides concentrated on the two parties' new attitudes towards the personnel policy in the fulfillment of congress talks.

Karoly Nemeth and Mikulas Beno highly appreciated close cooperation between the two parties in the sphere of political and organizational activities, and evaluated concrete possibilities of its further development.

SARLOS DELEGATION MEETS CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD201728 Budapest MTI in English 1448 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Ottawa, May 20 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly, in Ottawa under the leadership of speaker Istvan Sarlos, has met John A. Frazer, president of the House of Representatives. Istvan Sarlos informed his host of Hungary's election system and the work carried out by parliament and the deputies The parties agreed that the strengthening of inter-parliamentary relations may give a boost to economic and cultural relations.

Exchanging views on topical international affairs, the parties agreed that consolidation of peace and the approaching of peoples are today's priorities. The parties also shared the view that bilateral economic relations should be widened, and the representative organs, paving the way for an economic and cultural approach, should also promote cooperation between enterprises.

Istvan Sarlos held discussions with Joseph Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, on topical world policy affairs.

Sarlos Meets Prime Minister

LD210907 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Washington, May 21 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly and head of the Hungarian parliamentary delegation currently in Canada, met Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa Wednesday.

The parties agreed that despite the geographical distance the Hungarian and Canadian peoples are linked by strong bonds of sympathy. Brian Mulroney pointed out that the relations are free from problems, developing continuously and extending to several other fields than culture, including the economy. He expressed the conviction that the visit of the Hungarian parliamentary delegation is a major contribution to the intensification of cooperation. Strong emphasis was laid on the necessity to strengthen economic relations.

On Wednesday the Hungarian parliamentary delegation continues their discussions in the Senate. Istvan Sarlos and Guy Charbonneau, president of the Senate, exchanged views on timely international issues. Discussions between the delegation and groups of Senate members reflected the importance of continuous regular dialogue between legislative organs of countries with different social systems, which may serve well the cause of international security and rapprochement of the peoples.

DAILY REPORTS ON HUNGARIAN-GREEK TRADE RELATIONS

AU171922 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 May 87 p 2

[Article by Peter G. Feher: "Hungarian-Greek Relations -- A Drop in Trade Turnover"]

[Text] Hungarian tourists all over the world have become used to seeing Hungarian-made Ikarus buses crisscrossing the streets of large cities. More experienced travelers are not surprised even when they come across winter salami and Gyula sausage wrapped in Hungarian national colors displayed in the windows of foreign butcher shops. All this is characteristic of Athens and other larger Greek cities too. Some 1,047 Ikarus buses crisscross the heavy traffic of the Greek capital, and Greek consumers who have acquired Hungarian tastes have an adequate supply of Hungarian meat products. The traditional Hungarian export goods are present on the Greek market, and this is more important than the case of some other Western European countries or countries across the Atlantic.

Our trade relations developed dynamically until 1981 when Greece joined the EEC; the EEC rules have been in force for Greece ever since: Storing Hungarian goods requires considerably more effort than 6-7 years ago. It is true that, as Trade and Foreign Affairs Minister Yeoryios Katsiparas expressed in the course of his visit to Hungary in July 1986, the drop in Hungarian-Greek trade turnover is not only the consequence of Greece joining the EEC, but also the result of neither the Hungarian nor the Greek partners being able to adjust in time to the changing world economic circumstances.

Another reason for the drop is that, although in the Greeks' opinion, the Hungarian export goods are competitive, Greek imports are slow due to Greek internal problems and a slump in state orders. It is, of course, possible that this drop in turnover could be overcome; for example, Ikarus has worked out a production cooperation with the Steyr-Hellas plant. The Ganz-Danubius has a long-term cooperation activity with the Greek Elausis Shipyards. [paragraph continues]

As a result, there are several Hungarian cranes in operation in Greek ports. Similarly, the Ganz-Mavag is not unknown on the Greek market and its partners see possibilities in continuing the cooperation in the production of railroad rolling stocks. The product of the Medicor Enterprises, which are in useful operation in several Greek health institutions, were received with satisfaction by the Greek experts.

In spite of all these efforts, our $87 million in exports for 1980 dropped to $42.5 million in 1986. Over the same period, our imports dropped from $53 million to $17.2 million. The Greek partners are constantly urging a gradual decrease of the Hungarian trade balance surplus. We can say that efforts for the creation of a balanced trade turnover came from both sides. Businessmen of Greek small and medium-sized enterprises visited Hungary in 1986 to discover opportunities for economic cooperation based on mutual advantages. An institutional framework for progress is available because, reciprocating Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Athens in 1981, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou signed a long-term economic, industrial, and technological cooperation agreement in 1983.

Things that are bad on one side, can be good on the other. As a result of the new Greek membership in the EEC, the placing of Hungarian goods in Greece has become more difficult; at the same time, however, Athens has been constantly urging the EEC in Brussels for closer relations with Hungary. Of course, all this has an effect on general politics and, more precisely, on foreign policy areas too. Although the last foreign ministerial meeting between the two countries took place 10 years ago, the foreign affairs consultations held at various levels have become regular occurrences in the last decade. It is, therefore, understandable, that Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, who is currently visiting Hungary, will -- no doubt -- wish to continue these consultations and deepen the problem-free Greek-Hungarian relations.

SZUROS MEETS WITH VISITING FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

LD202013 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 20 May 87

[All delegation members' names as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party met with the chiefs of foreign delegations currently in Hungary on invitation of the Patriotic People's Front: Leticia Herrera, national co-ordinator of the Sandinist Defence Committees of Nicaragua, Boualang Boulapha, vice-chairman of the Lao Front for National Reconstruction, Jorge Cruickshank, general secretary of the Popular Socialist Party of Mexico, R.L. Bhatia, general secretary of the Indian National Congress, and Oscar Bello, member of the national leadership of the Uruguayan Frente Amplio.

At the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, Matyas Szuros gave a briefing on the topical tasks the HSWP currently faces, and the Hungarian position on issues of international life. Present at the meeting was Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

MAROTHY SPEAKS AT PEOPLE'S FRONT DEBATE

LD182349 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] The Presidium of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] National Council has debated the MSZMP Central Committee draft plan on the program of action for economic-social development.

The subject was outlined by Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member and deputy premier, at the meeting. In the debate, which included comments and proposals, the PPF Presidium supported the draft program and instructed the Secretariat to inform the MSZMP Central Committee in detail about the opinions and observations.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES PENAL LAW, TELEPHONES, TABLOIDS

AU181608 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 May 87 pp 1, 5

[News conference given by Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz on 7 May on that day's Council of Ministers session]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] NEPSZABADSAG: Could you tell us about the modification of the Penal Code, and that of criminal procedures and the execution of punishments?

[Banyasz] The justice minister, together with practical and academic experts, reviewed the basic punitive statutes. [passage omitted] His report shows that the principles of the last amendments were correct, as practice in recent years has proven. New phenomena in society and the economy, including -- and we must talk about it frankly -- the incessantly growing crime rate, made it necessary to introduce some changes even in penal law. These changes are relatively insignificant amendments, yet it will be necessary for the government to refer its proposal for desirable changes to Parliament. This is what is happening at present. [passage omitted]

MAGYAR HIRLAP: How and when will the telecommunication contribution be modified?

[Banyasz] The telecommunication contribution, or should I say the fee for joining, is one of the main resources of the highly desireable development of the telephone network. A main telephone line presently costs 45,000 forints for businesses and 6,000 for private persons; a party line costs 30,000 forints for businesses and 4,000 for private persons. [passage omitted] We hope that there will be more and more individuals having telephones. They will have to pay 12,000 forints for a main line and 8,000 forints for a party line. According to the new regulations people who possess local telephone bonds will get a 50 percent reduction. Another new regulation from the post office president is that if someone decides to give up his telephone, he will be fully reimbursed. [passage omitted]

The new statute enables people in need to receive a 50-percent concession. People receiving preferential treatment will be selected by a social committee based on per capita income, financial status, health conditions, and welfare situation. [passage omitted]

KEPES 7: Why was the amount of available weekly tabloid magazines reduced?

[Banyasz] Let me begin by saying that I was asked by the Hungarian Post Office officials to inform the public that it is not the post office that determines whether or not readers can receive their favorite tabloid papers. I beg you not to curse the post office for this. The situation is rather complicated. In 1986 the Hungarian Post Office delivered 1,401,600,000 papers, 35.5 million more than the previous year. The per capita cost for press material and prescription increased by 5 percent. This is not an insignificant appreciation of the press.

In spite of all this, we cannot describe the situation in paper publishing and distribution as unclouded. The general rationalization requirements of the national economy and the need to economize include the press as well. A comprehensive examination is going on to analyze how the tabloid magazines that require paper for hard currency can best satisfy with their appearance, content, distribution demands of readers, and of course, the interests of the national economy; and I am thinking here also of what the economy will bear. We must consider that it is precisely the tabloid magazines for which demands have been increasing to an extent that is difficult to follow. Unfortunately, due to certain local, editorial and publishing interests, there are publications occasionally that do not deserve to take away the paper supply or publishing capacity from other, more important works with high standards, whether books or weekly tabloids. The press law provides a wide opportunity for representing the most varied interests as well. In the first place, publishers must stop the publication of very cheap material, in both senses of the word, on paper that is so important and expensive.

REPORTS ON KISZ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD201449 Budapest MTI in English 1403 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- The Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) held a session on May 19-20 with Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ CC, in the chair. On the second day of the session Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, was also in attendance. The Executive Committee discussed the proposals, submitted by the HSWP CC for debate, regarding the transformation of the taxation and pensions systems, and the programme of action to stimlate economic and social development. The Executive Committee will convey the proposals and positions raised in the debate to the HSWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

JOINT-SOVIET VENTURE -- Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Leaders of the Littara Soviet Producing Union and the Hungarian Volanpack Company recently signed an agreement on the founding of a joint venture. The Littara-Volanpack Company is to be based in Vilnius, Lithuania. This is the first Soviet-Hungarian venture which is to have its headquarters in the Soviet Union. The equity of 800,000 transferable roubles is shared in 51 percent by the Soviet partner, and 49 percent by the Hungarian. The joint venture has a Soviet director-general, the first deputy is Hungarian, with the same responsibilities and rights. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 0715 GMT 05 May 87 LD]

POLISH CHURCH DELEGATION VISITS -- Minister Adam Lopatka, chairman of the Polish Office of Religious Affairs, paid a visit to our homeland between 4 and 6 May as head of a delegation. During his visit he held talks with State Secretary Imre Miklos, was received by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and met Laszlo Paskai, the archbishop of Esztergom. Minister Lopatka gave a lecture at the MSZMP Political Academy on current issues concerning the relationship between the churches and the Polish state. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 May 87 p 5 AU]

TU DELEGATION VISITS DPRK -- A delegation of the National Trade Union Council led by First Secretary Tibor Baranyai left for the DPRK on 3 May. Following their visit to the DPRK, the delegation will participate in the 13th Congress of the Mongolian Trade Unions in Ulaanbaatar. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 May 87 p 8 AU]

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 4-8 JUNE

LD201937 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, will pay an official party-state visit to Poland 4-8 June, at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PRC MEDIA COVERS TRADE MINISTER WOJCIK'S VISIT

For PRC media coverage of the visit to the PRC by Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik, see the Eastern Europe section of the 20 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOVIET CULTURE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MEETING

LD202152 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 20 -- A Soviet delegation, headed by Culture Minister Vasiliy Zakharov, arrived in Poland today to take part in the first session of the Polish-Soviet Inter-Government Commission for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation.

The debates of the commission will focus on the state of Polish-Soviet cultural relations, prospects for their development, and cooperation in setting up a material-technical basis to satisfy the needs of culture.

Today PUWP CC secretary Andrzej Wasilewski met with Zakharov. The two pointed to the existing need to make use of the hitherto achievements and accumulated experiences for further effective cultural and scientific cooperation and for mutual enrichment of culture of the Polish and Soviet nations.

SIWICKI, CSSR'S VACLAVIK VISIT TRAINING CENTER

LD201841 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was in Szczecin today. Accompanied by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, he visited a field training center of the 12th Mechanized Division named after the People's Army. He also met soldiers from the Fifth Kolobrzeg Mechanized Regiment named after Otokar Jaros, the Czech national hero.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS AFGHANISTAN'S WAKIL ON ARRIVAL

LD202336 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 20 -- Member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) CC Political Bureau, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Abdol Wakil, arrived for an official visit to Poland today on the invitation from PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. His visit is a major factor of reinforcing the ties linking our countries and nations.

The Afghan guest, who flew from Prague, was welcomed at Warsaw airport by chief of Polish diplomacy Marian Orzechowski.

Also today Minister Abdol Wakil was received by vice-premier, chairman of the Government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda. The sides discussed the possibilities to develop economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

GWIAZDA RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD210131 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 20 -- Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda received here today Cuba's Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries. Present was Cuban Ambassador to Poland Narcisco Martin Mora Diaz.

Also today, the Cuban minister was received by Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik to discuss, among other things, Cuba's participation in the 59th International Poznan Fair.

URBAN RESPONDS TO WARSAW UNIVERSITY STATEMENT

LD201900 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] The Warsaw University Senate has expressed its great outrage in connection with, as we read: an attempt, made by the government press spokesman to discredit four scholars in the eyes of the public. It was established that making public accusations concerning citizens of our country without proof by a government representative is contrary to accepted practice and the duty to respect human dignity.

In reply, the government press spokesman said, among other things, that the government attaches great importance to the reservations expressed by the academic milieu. It scrutinizes them thoroughly. This arises not only from the fact that science is of great importance to the life of the country. The Polish academic milieu differs regarding outlooks and political sympathies resulting from them. Its openness to ideas from outside, and various views the academic milieu represents are something natural and contribute to contacts between Polish science and international science to a certain extent. However, certain principles must be applied in these contacts, Jerzy Urban said. The state authorities expect these principles to be observed and applied. The principle of elementary loyalty to one's own state and its fundamental interests is the particular issue here.

The academic community should distance itself from breaching certain acceptable rules by some politicized scholars. I do not think, as the following passage from the government press spokesman's reply reads, that the role of the university senate is to provide a verdict on whether the findings of the state investigating authorities concerning the contacts of four scholars with a U.S. spy are true or not. For example, one of the four persons mentioned, Professor Magdalena Marianna Sokolowska, signed a statement that she had had meetings with Albert Mueller, the U.S. diplomat-spy, the spokesman recalls, adding that the Warsaw University Senate should approach the appropriate bodies to find out about the evidence on the four people's meetings with Mueller.

The full text of the resolution of the Warsaw University Senate and the spokesman's reply will be published in tomorrow's press.

INTERIOR OFFICIAL OUTLINES POPE'S ITINERARY

LD202049 Warsaw PAP in English 1240 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 20 -- Poland's Interior Vice-Minister Zbigniew Pudysz told PAP in an interview the ministry's services were "carefully and thoroughly preparing to ensure full security during the pope's third pilgrimage to Poland.

"To illstrate the scale of necessary efforts, it is enough to say that between June 8-14 (when the pope will be visiting the country), he will travel about 2,100 km by aircraft and helicopter and some 280 km by land and water.

"There are plans for 22 open-air celebrations, including Warsaw, Gdansk, Lublin and Czestochowa, where the organizers expect more than one million people to take part," Pudysz said.

"As the highest superior of the Roman Catholic Church, and at the same time the head of state of the Vatican, the pope will be hosted by top state authorities and the Polish Episcopate.

"All necessary arrangements have been made with church officials long ago. Father Tucci, who organizes the pope's foreign trips, visited Poland last March and made a thorough review of the papal itinerary, together with episcopate and Interior Ministry people.

"The security measures have been worked out together with church authorities and Vatican representatives, in full agreement of views, assessments and conclusions," the vice-minister said.

"The security of the distinguished guest will be assured by his own Vatican Guard and by the Interior Ministry's Bureau for Government Security (BOR)," he said.

"Public places will be protected by regular police reinforced by the security service as well as Ormo, or Voluntary Reserve of Police. In addition, church marshals will provide information to the numerous pilgrim groups that will arrive and will lead them to their positions during the celebrations.

"Advance precautions, already underway, include reconnaissance and security undertakings which, apart from the celebration sites, cover buildings located along the routes of the pope's ride," the vice-minister said.

"We worked to get any useful information and use the experiences of previous papal pilgrimages, in a degree suitable for the Polish conditions, for many reasons such as international terrorism, certain internal factors in Poland, or the existence in every society of individuals who take irrational steps as a result of mental deviations. I will refer here to precautions taken in Switzerland, France, Holland, Luxembourg or the FRG.

"We do not and cannot assume isolating some people just because the pope will visit Poland. That would be inappropriate not only in view of the present state of security and public order. Above all, one must take into account the existing legal order and the ensuring principles of the rule of law," Podusz said.

But he warned that if "concrete, credible information comes up to the effect that someone is attempting to provoke public disquiet, either during the visit itself or immediately before it starts, we will have to undertake appropriate measures under the law, according to the competence entrusted in the minister of interior affairs by the law on his office. I believe it would be understandable and obvious.

"Organized foreign groups and many private individuals are reporting plans to come to Poland for the papal visit. I can just assure you that for quite a time we have been more attentive over all foreign visitors, regardless of the declared purpose of their arrival.

"If a visit by a foreigner might pose a threat to the security or order during the papal pilgrimage, I am not ruling out that he or she may be refused entry visa to Poland," Podysz said.

"The ministry has received signals that the atmosphere, due dignity and respect for the pope may be disturbed during his June visit to Poland. There is a less and less significant group of extreme-minded persons in Poland who use every opportunity to manifest their existence.

"A West Berlin resident was detained earlier this month in Bielsko-Biala who admitted he had come to Poland to disturb the pope's visit. Various dangerous objects were found in his car and he was expelled from the country.

"In my opinion, threats can occur and have their source outside as well as inside Poland. Regardless of who the potential perpetrator may be (no matter Polish or foreign), the effects of such action would in fact hit not only at the dignity of the visit, but also the national interest or, more precisely, the processes taking place in Poland.

"To preserve security and order in the state is the primary task of the Interior Ministry -- just as well and the more so during a visit here by as distinguished a guest as John Paul II.

"Security rigours imposed in other countries visited by the pope had their reasons, as could be seen even from posters in Cologne, FRG, which showed the pontiff in a gun sight centre-rings. Necessary rigours will be imposed also here, but we will take into account the different conditions of the pope's trip to Poland -- John Paul II is a Pole and is coming to his own country," the interior vice-minister said.

SOLIDARITY BACKERS FACE 'INTERNMENT' ON POPE'S VISIT

AU201946 Paris AFP in English 1936 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, May 20 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, said here Wednesday there were "widespread rumours" that Solidarity supporters would be put in internment camps during Pope John Paul II's visit from June 8 to 14.

Earlier the Polish Vice Minister of the Interior General Zbigniew Pudysz warned that dissidents would be detained if they attempted to "cause trouble" during the pope's visit.

Mr. Walesa told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the rumours were part of a disinformation campaign "deliberately organised" by Poland's political police to intimidate Solidarity supporters. "There have been persistent rumours that internment camps are being set up for Solidarity supporters in Gdansk during the pope's visit", Mr. Walesa said. "Anything is possible here in Poland," he said, adding however that he preferred to believe the reports were no more than official misinformation.

Earlier Gen. Pudysz, in a declaration reported by the PAP official news agency, warned that "if someone tries to cause trouble before or during the visit, we shall take recourse to the means provided by the law."

In an apparent reference to Solidarity, Gen. Pudysz said police did not plan to "isolate certain people" because of the pope's visit, but that they had indications that "disturbances" would be staged during the visit. Without mentioning Solidarity, he said the "disturbances" would be staged by a group that took advantage of all occasions "to prove that they exist" because their number was decreasing continuously.

Foreigners who could jeopardize security or order during the pope's visit, Gen. Pudysz said, would not be allowed to enter Poland. He said a resident of West Berlin, whom he did not identify, was arrested this month at Bielsko-Biala, southern Poland, and was expelled after "various dangerous objects" were found in his car. Gen. Pudysz said the objects proved that the man had the intention to cause trouble during the pope's visit.

Other sources said that the government's Office of Religious Affairs had asked the Polish Episcopate to make efforts to keep Solidarity banners away from public view during the pope's visit. Mr. Walesa had rejected the request, the sources said. He reportedly replied that should no one display Solidarity banners, he would write the name across his t-shirt with his wife's lipstick.

BANKRUPTCY LAW KEEPS 'FRESH CREDITS' FROM FIRMS

LD192318 Warsaw PAP in English 1248 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 19: More and more companies are refused fresh credits or enter liquidation procedure under the bankruptcy law which in tune with earlier warnings is enforced much stricter as of this year.

Every case is special in its own way, though. A popular Silesian numbers game was ordered closed after it turned out that the cost of maintaining coupon stands, the checking personnel and prizes was well above the earnings it brought.

Things are far worse in Bielsko-Biala, also southern Poland, where a bank decision to stop crediting the city's green areas authority means that 60 hectares of greenery, 40 hectares of glasshouses and 500 hectares of forest may be left with no one to take care.

To make bricks at twice the cost in other plants or close it down was the dilemma facing a housing ceramics plant at Wola Rzedzinska, and final choice was the latter. Similar fate is hanging over a brick factory in Jasien.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES USSR'S ANTONOV 19 MAY

AU192100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19-05-1987 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, received on May 19, A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman for the Soviet Union of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration.

During the interview, new possibilities were disclosed for the further development of the bilateral cooperation and collaboration in economy, science and technology and in other fields of activity.

The working meeting between Dimitrie Ancuta, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, and A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman for the USSR of the Commission ended in Bucharest on May 19.

A protocol was signed at the end of the talks.

ROMANIAN-CANADIAN COMMISSION MEETING CONCLUDES

AU161903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1114 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/5/1987 -- The 13th Romanian-Canadian Joint Governmental Commission ended in Bucharest, Saturday, May 16.

Analysing the potential of the two countries' economies to set the bilateral economic relationship on a growing course, the sides considered new ways and actions that can help the further development of the Romanian-Canadian cooperation in fields of common interest, especially in machine-building, power engineering, steel industry, chemistry and agriculture. New measures were also agreed to increase and diversify the mutually advantageous goods exchanges.

At the end of the session, the co-chairmen, Dumitru Constantin, Romanian's deputy minister of heavy-equipment manufacturing industry, and Alan McLaine, director general at the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs, signed the protocol.

Jacques Simard, Canada's ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

Canadian Official Meets Press

AU161910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1405 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1987 -- After the signing of the protocol of a session of the Romanian-Canadian Joint Governmental Commission, Alan McLaine, chairman for Canada in the commission, director general in Canada's Ministry of External Affairs, met representatives of the Romanian press. While answering questions asked, the guest told the following to a Romanian news agency AGERPRES editor:

A highlight of our visit to Bucharest was the meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu. The Romanian head of state fondly talked about the economic and commercial cooperation between Canada and Romania, remembering his visit to Canada in 1985 and the arrangements he made with my prime minister, Mr Mulroney, on the question of further cooperation. President Nicolae Ceausescu was very optimistic about the future of the Romanian-Canadian cooperation, not only economically, but politically.

There are many areas of cooperation ranging from agriculture and the production and sale of iron ore, machinery and equipment, but the cornerstone of our relationship commercially is the nuclear project at Cernavoda, and that, of course, covered many of our conversations and discussions while we were here. It is a Romanian project, and the point I wish to make is that we, the Canadian experts and specialists want to do all we can to make Cernavoda a success and to be completed as soon as possible. When completed, it will stand as a wonderful monument of economic and scientific cooperation between Canada and Romania.

I think that while in Bucharest we accomplished much, we signed a very important programme. It says things about the further development of our bilateral relations. I want to thank the Romanian side for being most cooperative during the talks and I look forward to this cooperation not only in the commercial and economic side, but between our countries.

Referring to the prospects of the Romanian-Canadian long-term cooperation the guest pointed out that, again, its most important aspect is the Cernavoda project and what lies beyond that, noting that during discussions in Romania the sides agreed to continue Canadian cooperation not only at Cernavoda, but through the other elements of the nuclear-energy programme in Romania. So, said the guest, I foresee many years of close cooperation with the Romanian building and nuclear-energy industry, between our two countries, that will be amplified by further exchanges in other fields.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, in 1985, Alan McLaine concluded, when he was in Canada, said he looked forward to the day when the trade turnover between our two countries would be one billion dollars. We haven't made that, yet. But I don't feel that it's very far off before we reach that goal.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT PITESTI MASS RALLY

AU181008 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a mass rally in Pitesti, occasioned by Ceausescu's visit to Arges County -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

To begin with, I would like to extend to you, participants in this large mass rally, and the inhabitants of Pitesti Municipality and Arges County, warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government, and on my own behalf. [cheers, chants]

We are here in Arges County on a working visit; we have visited three large industrial enterprises, a state agricultural enterprise and we met with working people and citizens in various localities we have visited. We have gained a good overall impression of the way the working people in Arges County strive to implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress. [paragraph continues]

In Pitesti we visited two large enterprises, which represent -- not only for Pitesti but for the whole country -- powerful units with an important production for the entire national economy. We are in the second year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. As is well-known, we concluded the first year with good results in socioeconomic development and in the implementation of the objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress on ensuring intensive development, achieving a new quality of life and work, and emphasizing the qualitative levels in all the fields of activity, by firmly applying the new scientific and technological achievements and by working for the implementation of the new agrarian revolution.

The program of the second year of the current 5-Year Plan period envisages the intensive development of all the sectors of activity, a more marked increase of labor productivity and of the qualitative and technological level of products, and an increase in the national income. On this basis, the necessary conditions will be created to implement the socioeconomic development programs to continuously raise the material and cultural well-being of the whole nation, which is the supreme target of the RCP policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

I extend to all the working people in Pitesti and Arges warmest congratulations for the good results they have achieved so far in fulfilling the current 5-year plan and I hope that they will do all they can to optimally fulfill the plan for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period. [cheers, chants]

From this large mass rally, I would also like to convey warmest congratulations to all the working people in our homeland and wish them to do all they can to intensify their efforts in order to unflinchingly fulfill all indicators of this year's plan and fulfill all the programs of the 5-Year Plan, thus ensuring Romania's transition to a new stage of development and elevate our homeland to new pinnacles of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

In the enterprises we visited, I noticed with much satisfaction the concern with implementing the modernization programs, ensuring a better organization of production, and with applying the latest scientific and technological discoveries. These are commendable concerns and there are several good results to be noted. Nevertheless, we must openly admit that, in these enterprises and generally in the whole country, we are at the beginning of the process of applying the programs we adopted a year ago. Everything that has been achieved so far -- including the achievements of the enterprises we visited yesterday and today -- shows that we have all the conditions to implement these programs, to improve activity, to modernize technologies, and raise the technological and quality level of all the activity, and on this basis ensure a more marked increase of economic efficiency and profitability, as well as of overall labor productivity. In some fields, the attainment of these programs requires serious individual and financial efforts. For example, Dacia Enterprise spent a few billion lei on modernizing various units and sectors of activity. Thus, on this basis we will have to double labor productivity, and certainly, raise the quality level of products. We must see to it that Dacia cars can be compared with the best comparable cars at the international level and rank first in this competition; actually, I would like them to hold first place. [cheers, chants]

We have talked about these issues with the managerial cadres and the working people during the visits we paid to the enterprises today. Certainly, I cannot claim that everything that has to be said was actually said; but we agreed that the comrades should submit in the program for the measures that have to be taken and on that occasion we will establish more precisely the necessary tasks, so that as of this year, these great investments and our state's efforts will result in an appropriate increase in production and in the activity in all indexes.

The working people at Dacia and Aro Enterprises and at the Petrochemical Combine, as well as in all the enterprises, as owners of part of the national wealth, entrusted to them to use and administer, must do all they can to obtain ever better results, and must see to it that annually, monthly, and daily the national wealth increases; only in this way will they prove that they are good owners and good administrators and prove that they know how to fulfill their role as true masters of everything that is being achieved in Romania. Thus they will prove that, when the workers' class and the working people are masters of their destinies, they know how to build a dignified and free life and know how to manage it better in order to achieve better and more efficient results. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, the working people in Aro Enterprise showed us their results and their concerns with implementing the programs of modernizing and raising the qualitative and technological level of production. In this enterprise there are also good results; serious efforts are being made, and the leadership of the enterprise spoke about the need for some new expenditures in order to completely fulfill the modernization programs. But this will have to be based on an adequate increase of production and of the efficiency of all investment funds. The same thing can be said about the Petrochemical Enterprise. Indeed, it is one of the largest combines in the country in its field, with a variety of products and with great potential for producing the new products necessary for our national economy and for increasing economic efficiency. Many good results have also been achieved in this enterprise. But what has been achieved in some sectors show the great possibilities that exist here to ensure that this petrochemical enterprise appropriately fulfills its plan, its modernization programs, and increases its contribution to fulfill the country's requirements for various raw and other material production, which are of great importance for our whole economy. There are also other enterprises in this county which have a great significance for our national economy, not only for Pitesti. All our working people, all the collectives of working people, and the working people's councils, in their capacity as owners, producers, and masters of a part of the national wealth, should act most responsibly in order to unflinchingly implement the modernization programs and raise the quality and technological level and ensure the increase of economic efficiency. We must do all we can, so that some lags that occurred in the first quarter are recovered completely by the end of June and thus, the plan provisions will be completely fulfilled in the whole county and in each enterprise and an additional production of at least one billion lei will be achieved in this county. [cheers, chants] The problems that are posed in Arges County are, in fact, faced by all the counties and all the working people in our homeland. One can say that this year is particularly important for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year Plan. This importance lies not only in fulfilling the production plan, but mainly in the forceful move to implement the modernization programs and to apply scientific and technological discoveries, and ensure a better organization of all activity in all sectors. Therefore, we must do all we can to appropriately fulfill all the plan provisions and programs for this year in order to ensure the complete fulfillment of the 5-year Plan and the modernization programs and raise the overall level of the ecnomy and our society by 1990. In order to achieve the objectives of the 13th RCP Congress and of the RCP program, we should make efforts to strongly develop science, technology, and unflinchingly apply in all sectors the latest discoveries in all fields of activity. We must do all we can and see to it that our socialist society proceeds triumphantly and with good results to the new stage of development. We must create all conditions to proceed with the utmost determination toward establishing communism in our homeland.

This requires more sustained activity to improve the standard of professional and technical knowledge and more sustained activity to develop the socialist awareness of all working people and of all our people. Everything we achieve and propose to achieve in our homeland and in the automation means and modern equipment that we have can be used properly and with maximum results only by highly qualified and knowledgeable

people, only by increasing the sense of responsibility of each worker, each working collective, and each managerial council, and by strengthening order and discipline in all areas. To be the owner of a factory such as "Dacia" or such as the petrochemical combine and of any other enterprise requires particular reponsibility by each worker, and each worker, each foreman, each engineer, and each managerial council must understand very well that they are duty-bound to do all they can so that the enterprises they manage and in which they are active, which guarantee both their existence and a constant growth in their material and cultural living standard, must operate under the best conditions. We must not permit any kind of violation of the norms of discipline and order and of techniques and technologies, because this means to harm our economy and jeopardize our progress. This is why it is necessary to intensify both professional and technical training and the political-educational activity aimed at increasing revolutionary awareness. Each individual must act as a true revolutionary. The working people in our homeland must act under all circumstances as owners of everything that is being achieved and as true revolutionaries who are determined to take our homeland to higher and higher levels, to guarantee our people an increasingly better standard of living, and to strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

As far as agriculture is concerned, I have visited only one unit, in fact only a farm of a unit. However, on my way I noted a number of crops. Thus, I can say that here, too, action is being taken in the spirit of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and of the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, although here, too, there are still many things to be done to be able to say that things are developing as they should. However, Arges County, which has turned into a county with a powerful industry, has great possibilities to achieve good agricultural yields. Greater efforts are also necessary in this direction.

In agriculture, too, we must do all we can so that arrears in spring agricultural operations, caused in part by the known weather conditions, will be made up, so that crop tending and all other operations will be carried out on schedule in order to ensure appropriate crops both in Arges County and throughout the country. We must see to it that this year we achieve better yields throughout the country than last year, and therefore in Arges County as well. We have all necessary conditions to achieve this.

Generally speaking, comrades, we have a number of programs on town and village planning, on housing construction and other sociocultural establishments. We have achieved a great deal. If we look only at Pitesti: It has actually turned into a new and modern city. However, action has to be continued in this respect, especially since we will generally complete housing construction by 1990; therefore, we must also complete the reorganization and modernization of cities, including Pitesti and the other cities in our homeland. We must also more determinedly plan and organize our homeland's villages and communes on new and modern bases. Thus, we must take action in all areas to implement the comprehensive programs for our homeland's general development. In speaking of modernization, we do not refer only to one or another sector for activity, but to the overall socioeconomic organization and modernization and to the general improvement of the organizational framework and of civilization in our homeland; thus conditions are created, so that our homeland, which has travelled several historic stages in a relatively short time, will be able to demonstrate on the basis of its achievements the force and superiority of socialism and the potential of free people who are masters of their destiny and who are freely building their socialist and communist future. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, giving priority to the problems of implementing our homeland's development programs, we pay great attention to the international activity, to developing relations of cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system.

As a socialist country, we pay particular attention to strengthening cooperation and relations with all socialist countries. We act to strengthen cooperation within CEMA based on the principles of equality among all members of this body, so that this cooperation will contribute to a more rapid progress of each country and to a more vigorous development of socialism in our countries. This will be an important contribution to increasing the force and prestige of socialism in the world.

We also develop cooperation with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries. We firmly base our international relations with all states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. [cheers, chants]

We are firmly against the policy of force and we believe that each people's right to free development and to choose the development road it desires, without any outside interference, should be resolutely respected. Taking into consideration the serious international situation as a result of the arms race, of stockpiling more and more mass destruction weapons, primarily nuclear weapons, and as a result of the international economic situation, especially the situation of the developing countries, we believe that all states and peoples must act with great responsibility to halt the dangerous trend of international events and to move to a new policy of detente and cooperation among all nations in the world.

We particularly believe that everything must be done to halt the arms race and to move to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Considering that existing nuclear weapons possessed by the two big nuclear powers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- can destroy all mankind several times over, we believe that it is vitally necessary to move to nuclear disarmament and to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. There are no issues more important than disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons. [cheers, chants]

Romania has hailed and supports the Soviet Union's proposals regarding the step-by-step elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. We believe that conditions exist to move to eliminating the medium-range missiles from Europe this year and other tactical weapons [Ceausescu stops, rephrases] nuclear weapons, and to withdrawing tactical-operational missiles from the CSSR and GDR.

Taking into consideration that all these weapons are in Europe, we believe that the European states must intensify their efforts, by proceeding from their responsibility toward their own people, toward the whole of Europe, and toward humanity, to contribute to the conclusions of the necessary agreements and to the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and the world at large.

We are firmly determined to do all we can to cooperate with all European states and with all mankind to achieve these goals. At the same time, we call for the implementation of the program of reducing conventional weapons proposed by the socialist countries. In this spirit, based on the national referendum -- as you know -- Romania has cut weapons and military expenditures by 5 percent. We have demonstrated that the program for a 25 percent cutback by 1990 is possible and must be implemented; each country must take its own even unilateral measures to create conditions for achieving disarmament. I must repeat that there is no problem more important than nuclear disarmament, but also conventional disarmament on the basis of appropriate international supervision. We understand that a balance of forces must be achieved. However, this balance must not be achieved on the basis of new weapons, but by radically reducing existing weapons to the lowest possible level.

There are many problems to be solved in all states and the funds that will be saved by reducing military expenditures can be used for better socioeconomic development and for ensuring an improvement in people's standard of living. As a matter of fact, some of the equipment that will be removed can very well be used for peaceful purposes, for socioeconomic development. For instance, we are already using an important number of tanks and transport vehicles for irrigation operations and they yield very good results. It must be understood that it is necessary for us to do all we can so that we may also reduce classical [classice] and conventional weapons; in this area, too, Europe must be in the forefront, because the great majority of these weapons are located in Europe. [cheers, chants]

Romania firmly calls for achieving a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans, without military bases, and a zone of cooperation and friendship among all peoples in the Balkans. We also call for such zones in central and northern Europe and on other continents. We believe that the achievement of such zones must be part of the general concern with disarmament, with completely eliminating nuclear weapons, and with achieving a world without weapons and wars, a world of equal cooperation among all the nations of the world.

We call for the solution of all conflicts and disputes between states solely by negotiations. We believe that everything must be done to solve the problems of underdevelopment and to achieve a new world economic order. Romania acts and develops broad relations with the developing countries and acts together with them to solve these serious problems, in the belief that only on the basis of a general settlement of the serious economic problems of the developing countries and of the world economy in general can conditions be created to ensure the progress of each nation, primarily of the developing countries, and can a more balanced development of the world economy and truly equal conditions of cooperation among all nations in the world be ensured. [applause]

There are many problems in the world. All of them require a new understanding and a new approach that will take into consideration the great changes that have taken place in the international arena, in science and in technology, and that will take into account that a war with nuclear weapons would destroy the world. Therefore, the appropriate conclusion must be drawn: A war in which nuclear weapons will be used is impossible. World problems must be solved in a new way, namely by renouncing the position of domination and oppression of a nation by another nation. It is necessary to achieve a true democratization of international relations on the basis of full equality and respect for each nation. Only such a new approach to solving world problems will ensure peace and the progress of each nation, and the achievement of a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

Concerning ourselves with all these problems, we do not forget -- I want to repeat in conclusion -- that we must do all we can to implement the program of our homeland's development. Only in this way will we ensure the constant progress of our homeland and an improvement in the standard of civilization and in material and cultural well-being, and only thus will Romania's contribution to the policy of disarmament, peace, and democratic relations among all nations increase. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, during my visit I noted the working people's and population's feelings of trust in the party and in its policy which is fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of our whole nation. I noted with great satisfaction that the working people in Pitesti and Arges, and in fact all our people, are firmly determined to do all they can to fulfill the programs for socioeconomic development in all areas.

I would like to express the conviction that the party organizations in Pitesti and Arges and all working people will act in complete unity and with all their determination to increase Pitesti's and Arges' contribution to our homeland's general development. You are the county that ranks fourth in our country from the point of view of industrial development. You must not only preserve this position, but you must make an appropriate contribution to the general development of our homeland. What has been achieved in Arges County and in fact in all counties demonstrates the correctness of our party's policy aimed at developing all areas in our country. I have been familiar with Pitesti for a long time. I have known the Pitesti party organization for 52 years and I have known Pitesti itself that long. I know that at that time, too, we had a good party organization. Now we have a much more numerous and stronger party organization than 52 years ago. Thus, the duties and responsibilities are much greater than at that time. Therefore, the party organization, together with all working people, must fulfill its role as leading political force. The means to do everything so that each working collective and all citizens in Pitesti and in the county will actively participate in fulfilling all programs for our homeland's development. To be a communist party member means to be in the forefront in fulfilling the plans and development programs. However, this is not enough, it means to strive so that both friends and co-workers work in the same spirit. We must see to it that communists and non-communists will work in the same direction: for socialism, for the well-being and happiness of the people, and for communism and peace. [cheers, chants]

The desire was expressed here for holding a front-ranking place both in industry and agriculture. I have learned that Arges is also running for the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution and probably also for a front-ranking place in the competition in industry among all counties in our country. It is certainly a very good thing. However, this competiton includes all counties and all forces of our homeland. And each of them wants to hold a front-ranking place and if possible the first place. I believe that Pitesti has the necessary potential from all viewpoints to run for a front-ranking place both in industry and agriculture. And I would like to wish you to achieve the best results. I would be pleased if you would rank first in both areas or at least in one area, or if you held a front-ranking place in all areas. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion once again I want to express the conviction that by drawing the necessary conclusions from the activity carried out so far and from what has been discussed within the bureau of the county party committee and from what I have mentioned at this mass rally, the party organization in Pitesti and Arges County will act with great determination to be up to the requirements of our homeland's new stage of development. I would like to express the conviction that all working people will do all they can to achieve the best results in all areas. With this conviction, I wish you increasingly greater successes, the best achievements in all fields, and much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

CONSTANTIN MEETS PASOK OFFICIAL IN ATHENS

AU181957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES, 18/5/1987 -- The representatives of the Romanian Communist Party at the Congress of the Communist Party of Greece, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the party Central Collegium, met in Athens, with Apostolos-Athanasios Tsohatzopoulos, member of the Executive Board of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement-PASOK. During the talk, mutual information was exchanged on the home and international activity of the two parties.

NICU CEAUSESCU RECEIVED BY TUNISIAN PRESIDENT

AU210852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tunis (AGERPRES) 21/5/1987 -- Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, chairman of the Destourian Socialist Party, received Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], who pays a visit to Tunisia at the invitation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and of the Tunisian Union of Youth Organizations. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of friendship between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and President Habib Bourguiba.

During the interview, they highlighted the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, on a youth line included, as a concrete contribution to the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

Nicu Ceausescu was also received by Rachid Sfar, prime minister of the Tunisian Republic, and met with Abdelaziz Ben Dhia, director of the Destourian Socialist Party. On the occasion, they discussed current aspects of the Romanian-Tunisian cooperation, expressing the mutual wish to develop and diversify it, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level.

ANCUTA RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF GENERAL ELECTRIC

AU201251 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1230 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/05/1987 -- Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta received on May 20 Charles P. Pieper, president and executive director of "General Electric Trading Company" of the United States, now on a visit to Romania. Questions related to the development of cooperation in power engineering between Romania specialty enterprises and the American firm were discussed during the interview. The interview was attended by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international cooperation.

NEW METAL PROCESSING EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURED

AU161924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/5/1987 -- A highly complex metal-working equipment is being manufactured at the mechanical enterprise of Cugir. Having several working positions, it can achieve a production equal to that obtained by 10-12 universal machines, and it also saves electric power and fuel.

Another like enterprise, "Infratirea" of Oradea, produces another high-tech equipment -- the digitally controlled vertical process unit "CPV-2" which cuts, mills, bores carcass-type parts. The unit is provided with a vertical drum-like tool-storage room which changes the tools by means of a mechanical hand in about ten seconds. The machine is highly accurate and can process 4000-kg heavy and 1.2-m long parts at a maximum.

The technologial equipment manufacturing enterprise of Buzau has produced for the first time an acicular-coke calcinator needed by the coal-product manufacturing enterprise of Slatina. This new equipment makes an essential contribution to turning out graphite electrodes for metallurgy.

MIKULIC SPEAKS ON EFFORTS TO COMBAT INFLATION

LD201830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 20 (TANJUG) -- Through a well-organized work and consistent implementation of the economic stabilization programme, the success can and must be achieved in the surmounting of the current inflation in the country -- has stated Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic.

Speaking at a session of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance dedicated to the questions of the enforcement of economic stabilization measures, the premier said that all the efforts so far notwithstanding, the result is negative and inflation is still growing in the country.

Mikulic said that the right remedy for the removal of inflation was greater efficiency of overall economic activity. He pointed out that this was where huge reserves were to be found, and presented the data that the degree of the utilization of productica capacities in Yugoslavia in 1985 was not higher than 63 per cent.

Productivity in the Yugoslav economy is anywhere between one-third and one-quarter that in the industrialized countries, nearly half the total amount of products remain "frozen" in storages, whereas the costs of transport and energy appreciably exceed those in the well-developed countires, said Mikulic.

As for Yugoslavia's foreign debt, Mikulic noted that the repayment of the principal and interest took 11.4 per cent of the total social product last year, as against 10 per cent to be earmarked this year.

In its endevour for securing as much resources for development as possible, the Yugoslav Government would pay subtantially closer attention to the future joint ventures with foreign partners, said Mikulic.

MAMULA, MOJSOV SPEAK AT OFFICERS' MEETING

LD202318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 20 May 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Despite the difficulties caused by economic and other trends in our society, a continuity has been secured in the development of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] on the bases of the policy of the LCY and the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The circumstances in which we are living demand from our Armed Forces that they be ideo-politically united, morally strong and also equipped and combat-trained in order to be able to respond to all the challenges facing us. From this perspective it is also important to ensure a quicker solution to economic and other difficulties in society.

This is one of the basic conclusions from the 2-day meeting which ended today between Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and about 30 retired generals and admirals, who have in the past 10 years been occupying the highest-ranking posts in our Armed Forces. Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidency, also took part in the meeting. Such meetings are a form of regular briefings of retired officers on the issues that are directly or indirectly connected with the combat development of the Armed Forces.

Greeting all the participants of the meeting on behalf of the Presidency, Lazar Mojsov stressed that the retired generals and admirals represent a considerable cadre and moral-political potential at the disposal of the LC and our society. Adding that these occasional meetings were beneficial, Comrade Mojsov pointed out that "revolutionaries can never really retire or have a rest."

Dwelling on the most topical issues of our social and economic development, Lazar Mojsov spoke about the indispensable need for undertaking a "much more united action" involving all the subjects of our society, aimed at the recovery of our economy and the reversing of negative economic trends. "We are now concentrated on the implementation of the second part of the stabilization program. The FEC, having consulted the Presidency, has submitted a new program of measures to the Assembly. Once the measures are adopted we will engage upon their resolute implementation," said Mojsov.

The second task of our actions concerns the stabilization of the domestic political situation, which has recently been deteriorating due to economic difficulties and some other phenomena we were faced with. One of the main tasks of the action next month will again be the Kosovo problem.

Our third task this year refers to the changes to the individual normative parts of the Constitution, in order to eliminate certain degree of stagnation, inefficiency; and also to find better solutions to the functioning of our socio-political system. In the words of Mojsov, the Presidency, when presenting its proposal to the Assembly, called for an argumentative and peaceful discussion on the constitutional changes, and it is only in a working and constructive atmosphere that we can find and adopt the best solutions within the specific deadline.

"Everything we are faced with," continued the president of the Presidency, "requires of us that we be aware of the present situation, that we keep a cool head, that we not indulge in self-criticism and in besmirching all sorts of things, that we equally consolidate unity and resolve to implement the adopted stands, and that we cease continual analyses and begin the action."

Dwelling on the place and role of the YPA, Comrade Mojsov pointed out: "We need a strong YPA whose social role is to be the main deterrent against all those factors in the world that would like to attack Yugoslavia and reduce its prestige and importance in the world and that would even like to threaten our sovereignty and territorial integrity. The YPA fulfills this duty honorably. Even I, who have been monitoring its development since the time when I occupied various posts in the federation, can state that in the past 8 years, the YPA marked progress and that it became stronger and better organized. It is necessary to further preserve the moral-political unity of the Army with all our strength and to fight against all the attacks on it. [paragraph continues]

We will resolutely and strongly oppose any of these attacks and ensure a satisfactory development of the YPA in order that the Army, as it has been doing so far, should keep a constant vigil and further promote the great historic gains of our national liberation war, the revolution and socialist development," said the president of the Presidency.

On the 1st day of the meeting, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, also addressed the participants. "We are living in a time of great efforts and very intense activity aimed at analyzing possible ways of overcoming the crisis that has befallen our society. We in the Army try to give our contribution to overcoming this situation, while appreciating that this would best be done if the development and the further consolidation of the country's defense and self-protection ability and the combat development of the Armed Forces is more closely linked with the strategic guidelines of the general social development. Our assessment is, said Mamula, that despite numerous and varied difficulties and a certain degree of opposition, we are succeeding in this with support from the most responsible social bodies.

If we appreciate that within overall international relations the military and political situation is a particularly complex one, then, in Admiral Mamula's words, we can come to the conclusion that the achieved level and potential development of Army doctrines and strategies effect our security in the most direct way and make it one of the important factors of the development of our Armed Forces.

Having noted that today none of the valid nuclear doctrines has a decisive military or total power, but instead are used as a means of deterrent in defense strategy, and also, that their function will not substantially change in the foreseeable future, the federal secretary pointed out that major changes are taking place in the conventional doctrine. They are the consequence of at least two groups of factors: (1) the increasingly pronounced conviction of the superpowers that by using nuclear strategy it is not possible to win (and wage) a war without the risk of self-destruction and (2) the increasingly revolutionary changes in the development of the technological factor of war, especially in the production and application of weapons and Army equipment. This development has led to the stage when the conventional doctrine, which has operative and tactical significance in the era of nuclear doctrine, but only an auxiliary role alongside global aims and interests, grows into a strategic doctrine."

"The development of conventional means has assumed unexpected proportions. All the combat systems are being qualitatively perfected in every respect: range, precision, effectiveness, reach, mobility, and other. All this radically changes the picture of a battle-scene, makes combat means more dynamic, introduces sudden changes in the organization and formation of the Armed Forces, and increases their mobility and ability to achieve strategic and operative surprise."

In the words of the federal secretary, "so-called low-intensity conflicts -- mainly directed against the 'Third World', underdeveloped, and nonaligned countries -- as one of the methods of expanding global influence, preventing emancipatory processes of peoples and countries, and disturbing regional and global balance, represent the most important doctrinary news in conventional doctrine and strategy."

Ac far as the application of military power is concerned, this doctrine is dominated by a so-called distancing capacity, whereby the aggressor country, making use of a superior technical-technological factor, selectively attacks military targets from a distance and out of the reach of the means of a defender, thus outside the zone of its own potential losses.

The accelerated technical-technological development and elaboration of the deep-strike doctrine gives a fresh impetus to the well-known blitzkrieg doctrine. Within the context of these doctrinary orientations, the first strategic strike acquires an exceptional, almost decisive importance. We must also examine our defense and self-protection development in light of these questions and problems," said Admiral Mamula.

"In the course of our development we have always been consistently following our permament general concept orientations. It goes without saying that we can only expand our defense and self-protection system in modern conditions on these foundations.

We are striving to take into consideration the basic imperatives of the times in which we are living, the challenges of the topical doctrines and strategies of potential aggressors and, of course, our overall capacities for securing a necessary minimum for as successful as possible opposition to all the forms of threat to our country's security. For this reason, in Branko Mamula's words, fully considering the human and other factors, we must also ensure the most necessary level of the technical-technological development of our Armed Forces."

More detailed information on the topical questions of the development of the defense system and our Armed Forces was presented to the participants by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, Chief of General Staff of the YPA; Vice-Admiral Petar Simic; Lieutenant Colonel General Svetislav Popovic; and Lieutenant Colonel General Konrad Kolesk.

Among the retired generals and admirals taking part in the meeting were Colonel Generals: Asim Hodzic, Branko Jerkic, Milos Sumonja, Petar Matic, Dzemil Sarac, Lambe Mihajlovski, Petar Gracanin, Ilija Radakovic, Rahmija Kadenic, Stane Potocar, Bruno Vuletic, and Admiral Tihomir Vilovic. The participants of the meeting expressed great satisfaction at this gathering from which they departed satisfied and encouraged by the results and prospects of the development of the Armed Forces.

The participants also visited a permanent exhibition of weapons and military equipment in Nikinci.

GOVERNMENT RAISES PRICE OF MILK, MEAT, FUEL

LD201806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 20 May 87

[Summary] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The FEC today increased the retail prices of milk by 15 percent and all kinds of meat by an average of 20.2 percent.

The prices of oil and oil derivatives, raised for the second time this year, are as follows: the retail prices of lead-free gasoline went up from 286 to 354 dinars; 86-octane gasoline from 260 to 315; and 98-octane from 280 to 341 dinars. Diesel D-1 went up from 217 to 267 dinars per liter, D-2 from 217 to 267, and D-3 from 215 to 265. The prices increase of oil and oil derivatives will have an effect on the rise in industrial prices which will go up by 2.1 percent, while retail prices will be increased by 1.7 percent, and the cost of living up 2.38 percent.

DIMOVSKI REPORTS TO SAWPY ON STABILIZATION

LD201501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 20 May 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- It was expected that the stabilization policy would produce results in a relatively short period of time, that the awareness and the power of self-managers and of the organized socialist forces would have a positive effect on social and economic trends and that an effective action would be launched to change the overall situation.

However, no major turnabouts have been made either in production, socioeconomic relations or in the functioning of the political system. The Socialist Alliance therefore considers that there exist good reasons for it to examine the causes of the present situation and hitherto trends and to draw guidelines for future activities, Stojan Dimovski, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, stressed in his introductory report, indicating at the same time the very subject matter to be discussed at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference devoted to the open issues of further stabilization and the Socialist Alliance's tasks. The question is, why, when we had realised how deep the crisis was, did we fail to find enough strength consistently to implement the accepted strategy for overcoming it, Dimovski stressed.

Neither the Trade Union organization, as the workers' class organization, nor the LCY, as the champion of the working class's most progressive ideas, nor the Socialist Alliance with the task of coordinating the broad-based political activity in carrying out these tasks, nor the delegate system and, in particular, the chambers of associated labor and self-managing and other social bodies, succeeded in demonstrating enough unity and perseverance to further develop and implement practical solutions. Much energy has been spent on negotiations and on trying to reach compromises.

In addition, we were faced with strong opposition and, as it were, aggressive advances by forces which do not favor changes in the existing situation.

In a situation burdened by numerous problems which hamper the implementation of the stabilization program, it is of exceptional importance, Dimovski stressed, to establish what it is that the Socialist Alliance could do to change the situation. He went on to recommend setting a deadline for the implementation of the stabilization program, saying that within the same period any changes and adaptation in the economic system, in the economy and in the behavior of all economic and social subjects must be carried out. This must be considered as a political call by the public, which is on the brink of losing confidence in us and has almost exhausted its material basis. Within our front we must invest efforts to ensure a maximum use of potentials for increasing production by, above all, relying on our own resources and by changing and modernizing the structure of the production sector.

We have all become aware of the fact that the adherence to realistic economic criteria implies that those manufacturing sectors which offer products unsustainable by the market must go to the wall, thus enabling funds to be used for new programs and for manufacturing more profitable products. [paragraph continues]

In other words, our economy can no longer sustain chronic losers. This, of course, will entail certain sacrifices and casualties and will further exacerbate social problems. It would, however, be precisely in the interest of the impoverished worker if efforts are made for recovery in the economy and measures to be taken to tackle social problems instead of becoming resigned to the inflationary and erratic income distribution and to deeper, both socially and economically unacceptable, divisions in society. [passage omitted]

Work stoppages have become, according to Dimovski, one of the ways of resolving conflicts in work organizations. In ideal conditions of socialist self-management a strike would be totally absurd since, if viewed through the prism of associated labor's common interests, it inevitably causes material damage to the workers themselves. However, the fact that self-managing socialist relations are not perfect but are permanently hampered by situation in which, to a greater or lesser degree, the equality of the working people and their individual rights are being violated.

In recent years priority has been given to the tasks of speeding up the development of the insufficiently developed socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It has become clear that the methods used so far to boost their development have failed to produce the expected results.

New stimuli for the comprehensive implementation of the stabilization policy are expected to be provided by the new systemic solutions formulated in the FEC's proposals for the improvement of the economic system. [passage omitted]

The standpoints with regard to the stabilization program which the SAWPY Federal Conference adopted in 1983 were specifically geared toward action and called for changes in the Socialist Alliance's organization and the method and substrance of its work in order to enable it to carry out its constitutional established functions. In reference to this document Dimovski asked why the Socialist Alliance failed to launch an action, in line with the adopted platform, which would produce more notable results in overcoming the economic and social crisis.

The slow pace of removing the monopoly of the League of Communists hampered the action to consistently develop the practice of coordinating various interests in the Socialist Alliance as the sociopolitical organization with the largest membership. In such a situation, the Socialist Alliance was restricted in its efforts consistently to carry out its constitutional functions, to continue to develop as a movement for self-management with the broadest base and as a social and ideological force capable of changing the situation and relations in society.

The Socialist Alliance has been called upon to provide a new quality in our political life. There are two ingredients necessary for this: first, the LC must continue to develop its own strategy of transforming itself into a most democratic political organization which uses its ideo-political influence to reach its own goal in conjunction with the working class as a whole, regardless of whether the workers belong to the party, and second, the Socialist Alliance itself must improve its organization and must come to the fore as a sociopolitical organization with its own identity and autonomy which implies that all its members, regardless of whether they are LC members, must invest greater efforts to defend their rights and duties under the Constitution.

Dimovski went on to note that we still have much to do as regards changes in the structure of cadres in the institutions of the political system. This includes the presence of the working people and citizens who are not LC members in the political system, in not only the organs and leaderships of social bodies but also at all levels of social organization, in both the political and social spheres. We need to make a radical change in order to enhance trust between the working people and citizens and non-LC members, in other words, the majority of the population, and the structures in the organs and organizations of the political system, so as to overcome passivity and apathy which affects the majority of the working people and citizens if they are left on the sidelines of political life, Stojan Dimovski, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said bringing in the conclusion to his introductory report.

DRULOVIC APPOINTED NEW SAWPY PRESIDENT 20 MAY

LD201950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1553 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 20 (TANJUG) -- The federal conference of the Socialist Alliance, Yugoslav's nation-wide mass political organisation, today elected Milojko Drulovic, its president in the coming one-year period. He is a member of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Presidency at present.

At the same time, the Federal Conference relieved Nenad Bucin of his duties as president, his 1-year mandate having run out. The president-elect of the Socialist Alliance, Milojko Drulovic, 64, graduated from the law faculty in Belgrade. He took part in the people's liberation war since 1941 and became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (later the League of Communists of Yugoslavia) that year.

Drulovic has filled several posts of responsibility so far on the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He also was director and chief and responsible editor of the Belgrade daily POLITIKA and ambassador to China (1973-78), also accredited to South Vietnam (1974-76), and to the Soviet Union (1982-86). Drulovic was a professor for postgraduate studies on invitation at the law faculty of Belgrade. He wrote "Self-Management on Trial," a book for Fayard Publishing House, which has been translated into nine foreign languages and printed in 17 editions.

Views Economic Development

LD201955 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 20 (TANJUG) -- Stepped-up economic development, further development of democracy and the safeguarding of national independence are currently the three major tasks of the Yugoslav socialist self-management and non-aligned community, as the newly elected Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia president, Milojko Drulovic, said in Belgrade today.

Drulovic insisted that problems which concern all citizens or groups of citizens must be timely raised in the Socialist Alliance. He said that the Socialist Alliance, Yugoslavia's largest socio-political organisation, must struggle for even broader democratic rights of citizens and against all attempts aimed at limiting democracy, regardless of their source. The Socialist Alliance must devote attention in its work not only to [words indistinct] and initiatives raised on a broader scale but also to initiatives coming from small groups of citizens or smaller environments, as this would make its work more dynamic and would strengthen its presence in the country's life, Drulovic said.

SUNDIC ASSESSES USSR ASIAN MISSILE OFFER

LD201703 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 May 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Here is our foreign political commentary which today focuses on the Soviet Union's latest disarmament initiative. The Soviets have made an offer to the West, provided, of course, certain conditions are met, to withdraw medium-range missiles from the part of its territory beyond the Urals. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

Mikhail Gorbachev's well-publicized initiative with regard to the withdrawal of medium-range missiles in Europe, the subject of advanced negotiations between the two superpowers, has been given yet another strong impulse by the Soviet leader's statement indicating Moscow's readiness to tackle the issue of medium-range missiles on a global scale which, according to Gorbachev, would imply the liquidation of the medium-range missiles deployed in Soviet Asia. The condition put by the Soviet Union is that the United States should withdraw its nuclear weapons from Japan, South Korea, the Philippines and from aircraft carriers stationed off the Asian coast, and also those deployed on American soil.

This, as it was amended to the Soviet initiative for eliminating medium-range missiles, is all the more important as it was voiced at a luncheon Mikhail Gorbachev gave to honor Nguyen Van Linh, secretary general of Vietnamese Communist Party, who is on an official visit to Moscow. On the other hand, this initiative is a major concession to Japan and China, which are known to have expressed public concern on several occasions over the presence of medium-range missiles in Soviet Asia for which reason both countries had reservations about the two superpowers' efforts to concentrate in their negotiations on withdrawing medium-range missiles in Europe alone.

Regardless of the reaction to it by the interested parties -- above all the United States -- Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposal will considerably enhance the Soviet concept of nuclear disarmament in Asia, mainly because there exists a realistic danger of an increase in the number of countries in the region that possess nuclear weapons. This refers primarily to Pakistan.

True, the condition Moscow is putting forth for eliminating medium-range missiles from Soviet Asia should not prevent all those Asian countries where U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed -- Japan in particular -- from accepting Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposal. Japan has been most vociferous regarding Soviet nuclear missiles deployed beyond the Urals, and it would be logical to expect it to be first to support Moscow's latest initiative. Of course, there is no valid excuse why other Asian countries including China would not follow suit.

It remains to be seen, however, if and when Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative will reach the negotiating table in Geneva where the two superpowers are conducting a dialogue about eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe. What can be expected is that the Geneva dialogue would be speeded up and completed with a successful outcome. In this way all the necessary prerequisites would be provided for Moscow and Washington to agree on the date for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States and for an imminent dialogue on eliminating medium-range missiles from Asian soil. This would be a major step toward disarmament and a great contribution to the efforts to curb the escalation of nuclear weapons.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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